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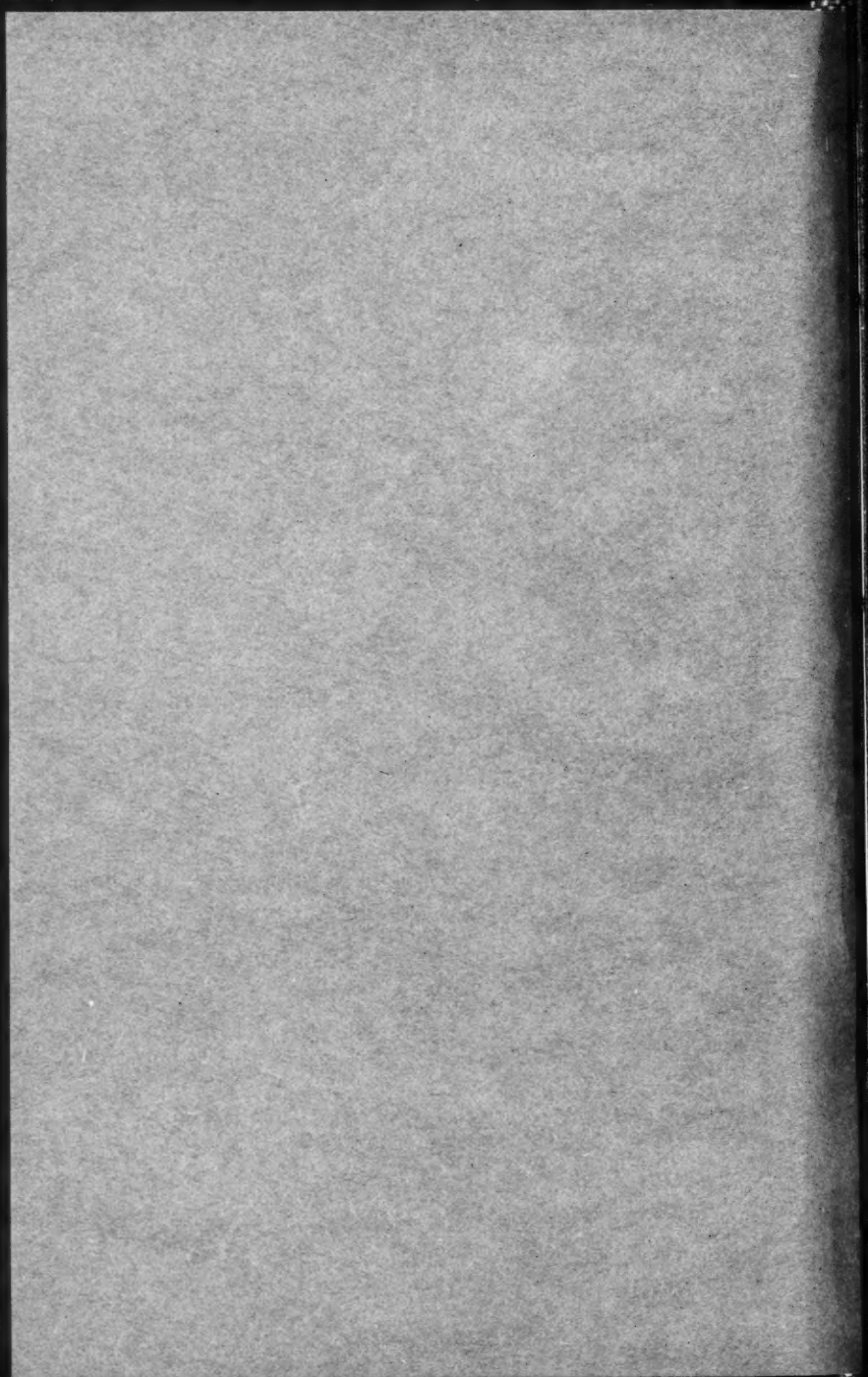
LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



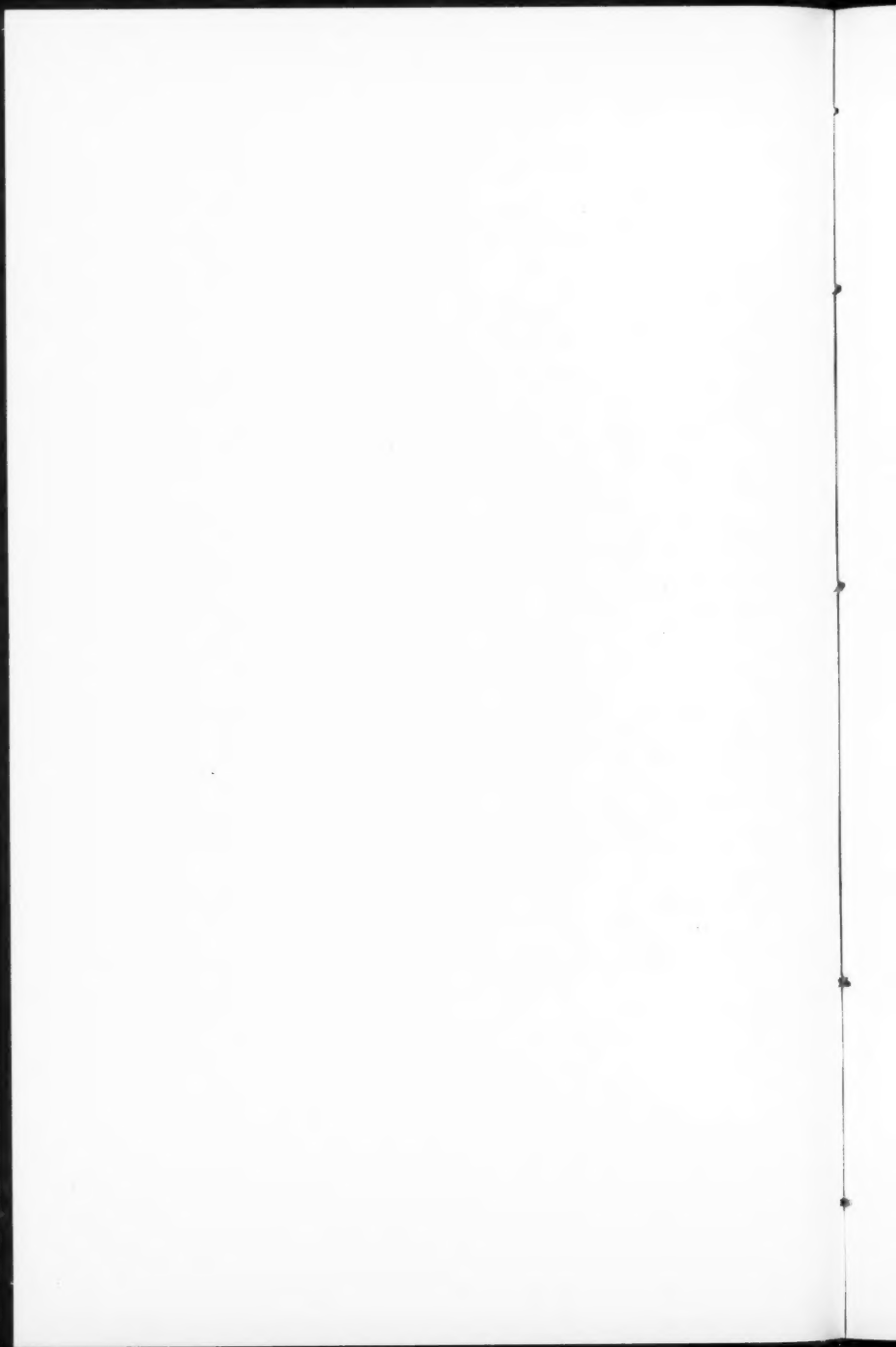
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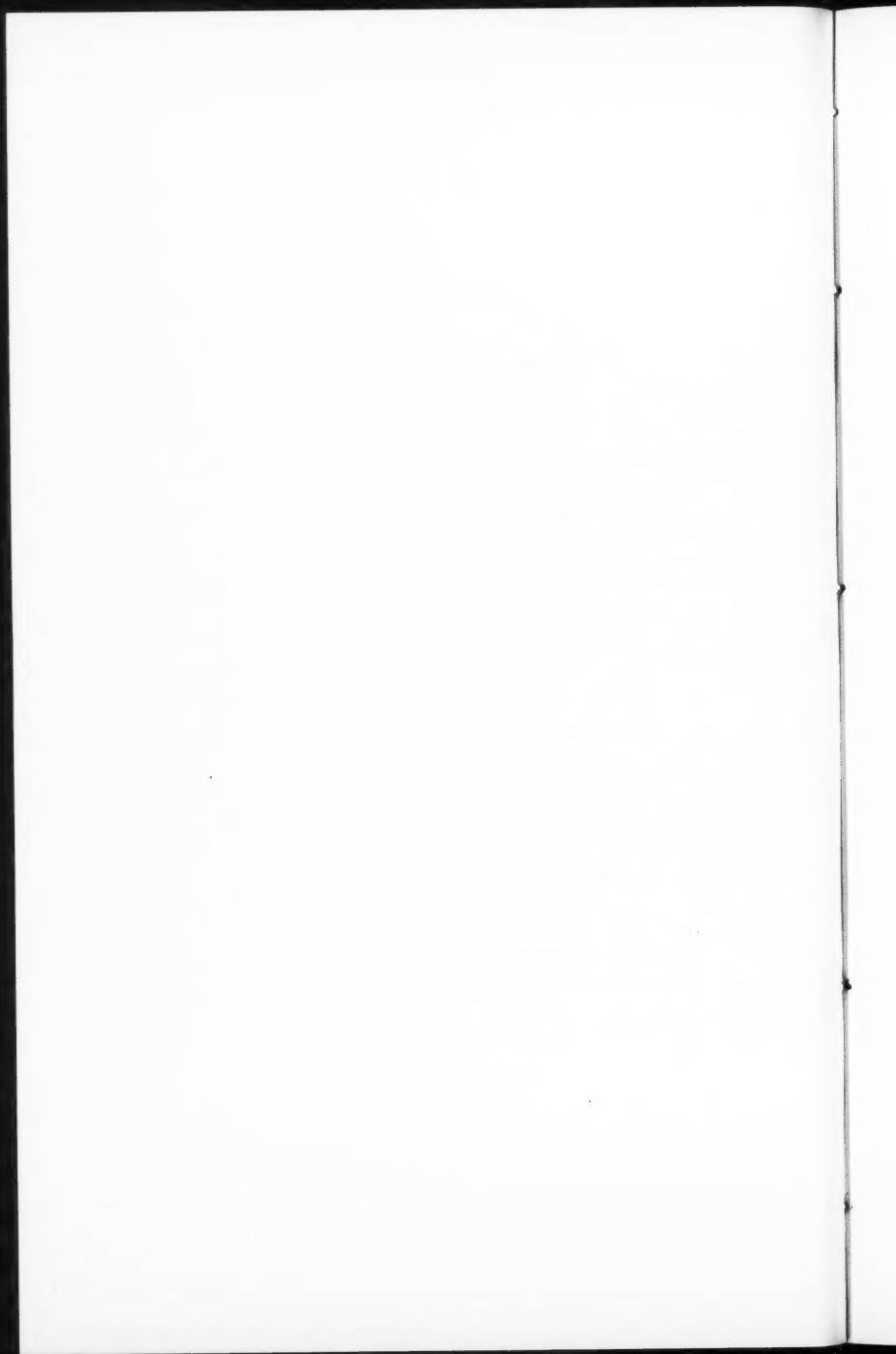
ABSTRACTS 8765 - 8981

**THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1**



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FOREWORD

Library Science Abstracts presents a survey of thought and practice in librarianship and related subjects in many countries and in many types of libraries. Accepted theories are discussed, criticised, and new ideas advanced. On the one hand the student librarian and newcomer to librarianship is made aware of the traditions that underlie his work ; on the other, the expert librarian recognises that these basic ideas need repeating to a new generation of librarians but will also find much of interest in the summaries of the latest developments, e.g. in microphotography or the mechanical aids in documentation. The methods of recording literature and information, whether in documentation work or in bibliographies and its subsequent retrieval, are described. The work of library associations and kindred organisations is noted and the changes in the professional education of librarians are revealed in the comparison of reports from different countries.

Among other subjects dealt with are the influences of publishing, reading and other forms of the communication of ideas upon library work ; notes on new inventions and experiments ; details of new buildings, extensions and alterations ; and the treatment and organisation of library materials.

The compilation owes its origin to the voluntary help given by 70 abstracters and translators who regularly examine over 164 periodicals, books, pamphlets reports, etc. devoted to librarianship and bibliography. The editor greatly appreciates the help given and the co-operation of editors and publishers in making their publications available for abstracting.

The abstracts, which are indicative only, represent a selection from the articles in the periodicals, etc. and are mainly confined to the longer articles which in the opinions of the abstracter and the editor will serve the objects mentioned above.

The list of periodicals which follows is confined to library and bibliographical publications which are regularly checked and abstracted. Many other periodicals are scanned for articles of interest to librarians. The editor welcomes notes or abstracts of out-of-the-way articles.

Periodicals, etc., may be borrowed from the Library Association. Particulars of publisher, address and price are also available upon request.

ARRANGEMENT

Abstracts are arranged within each subject heading in the following order :

- (i) international
- (ii) national :
 - (a) alphabetically by country
 - (b) within a country, alphabetically by place
- (iii) subjects (alphabetically).

The bibliographical references relating to periodicals are interpreted thus :

- (i) title of periodical (if an abbreviated title is given, see the list of periodicals given at the front of the volume of *LSA*)
- (ii) volume number
- (iii) part or issue number (in curved brackets)
- (iv) month or season
- (v) year
- (vi) pages
- (vii) type of illustrations, bibliography, etc.

Example :

Lib. Assn. Rec., **61** (1) January 1959, 11-13. Illus.

Library Association Record, volume 61, number 1, January 1959, pages 11 to 13 with illustrations.

Periodicals checked for articles of interest to librarians and bibliographers

Abbreviations of titles used in abstract citations are given immediately after the full titles.

Frequency of publication : W. (weekly) ; Fort. (fortnightly) ; M. (monthly) ; Q. (quarterly) ; A. (annual) ; 2-10 times a year ; Irr. Irregular.

- 1 Abstractor : occasional papers in Australian special librarianship (Victorian Division, Special Libraries Section, Library Association of Australia) Irr.
- 2 Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia (Accad. e Bib. d'Italia) 6.
- 3 Actes du Conseil de la FIAB (Actes FIAB) (Netherlands) A.
- 4 AFLA News letter (Asian Federation of Library Associations) (Japan). Q.
- 5 Alabama Librarian (Alabama Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 6 American Archivist (Amer. Arch.) Q.
- 7 American Documentation (Amer. Doc.) Q.
- 8 American Library Association Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.) M.
- 9 Annals of Library Science (Annals of Lib. Sci.) (India) Q.
- 10 APLA Bulletin (APLA Bull.) (Atlantic Provinces Library Association, Nova Scotia, Canada) Q.
- 11 Arbeiten aus den Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (Germany) Irr.
- 12 Archives : Journal of the British Records Association (U.K.) 2.
- 13 Archives and Manuscripts : the Journal of the Archives Section of the Library Association of Australia (Archives and Mss.).
- 14 Archives, bibliothèques et musées de Belgique (Archives . . . de Belgique) 2.
- 15 Archivum (France) A.
- 16 Arquivo de Bibliografia Portuguesa (Arquivo Bib. Port.) Q.
- 17 Aslib Proceedings incorporating Aslib Information (Aslib Proc.) (U.K.) M.
- 18 Aspects of Librarianship (Aspects of Libnp.) (Kent State University, USA) Q.
- 19 Assistant Librarian : official journal of the Association of Assistant Librarians (Section of the Library Association) (Asst. Lib.) (U.K.) M.
- 20 Association of College and Reference Libraries Monographs (ACRL Monographs (U.S.A.) Irr.
- 21 Australian Library Journal (Library Association of Australia) (Aust. Lib. J.) Q.
- 22 La Bibliofilia : rivista di storia del libro, delle arti grafiche, di bibliografia ed erudizione (Italy) 3.
- 23 Biblioteconomia (Escuela de Bibliotecarios de la Diputacion Provincial de Barcelona) 2.
- 24 Bibliotekar (Bulgaria) M.
- 25 Bibliotekar' (USSR) M.
- 26 Bibliotekaren (Denmark) Q.
- 27 Bibliotekarz (Association of Polish Librarians and Archivists) 6.
- 28 Biblioteket och vi (Sweden). M.
- 29 Biblioteksbladet (Swedish Public Library Association) M.
- 30 Bibliocheck : a journal of bibliographical notes and queries mainly of Scottish interest (Scottish Group University and Research Section of the Library Association) 2.
- 31 Bibliotheekgids (The Flemish Association of Library, Archives and Museum Personnel) (Belgium) 6.
- 32 Bibliotheekleven (Netherlands Association of Librarians) M.
- 33 Biblos (Austria) Q.
- 34 Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Biuletyn Inst. Bib.) (Poland) Q.

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- 38 Boletín de la Asociacion Colombiana de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Colombiana) Q.
- 39 Boletín de la Asociacion Costarricense de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Costarricense). Irr.
- 40 Boletín de la Asociacion Cubana de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Cubana) Q.
- 41 Boletín de la Asociacion de Bibliotecarios profesionales de Chile (Bol. Asoc. Bib. . . . de Chile) Q.
- 42 Boletín de la Asociacion Mexicana de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Mexicana) Q.
- 43 Boletín de la Asociacion Nacional de archiveros, bibliotecarios y arqueólogos (Bol. Asoc. Nac.) (Spain) Irr.
- 44 Bollettino dell'Istituto di Patologia del libro "Alfonso Gallo" (Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del libro) (Italy) Q.
- 45 Book Collector (U.K.) Q.
- 46 Bookbird : International Children's Book Bulletin (International Youth Library, Munich) Q.
- 47 Books (National Book League) (U.K.) 8.
- 48 Born og Bøger (Denmark) 4.
- 49 British Book News (Brit. Bk. News) M.
- 49a British Columbia Library Quarterly (Brit. Columbia Lib. Q.)
- 50 British Museum Quarterly (Brit. Mus. Q.)
- 51 Bücherei und Bildung (B. u. Bild.) (Association of Public Librarians in Western Germany) M.
- 52 Bulletin de l'Union française des Organismes de Documentation (Bull. de l'UFOD) 6.
- 53 Bulletin des bibliothèques de France (Bull. bib. France). M.
- 54 Bulletin d'Informations : Association des Bibliothécaires Français (Bull. d'Inf. Assn. Bib. Fr.) Q.
- 55 Bulletin of Bibliography (Bull of Bib.) (U.S.A.) 3.
- 56 Bulletin of the Medical Library Association (Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 57 Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.) (U.S.A.) M.
- 58 Cahiers des Bibliothèques de France (Cahiers des Bib. Fr.) Irr.
- 59 California Librarian (Calif. Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 60 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull) 6.
- 61 Canadian Library Association Occasional Papers (Can. Lib. Assn. Occ. Papers) Irr.
- 62 Catholic Library World (Catholic Lib. World) (U.S.A.) 8.
- 63 College and Research Libraries (Association of College and Reference Libraries) (Division of the American Library Association) (Coll. and Res. Libs.) (U.S.A.) 6.
- 64 County Newsletter (County News.) (County Libraries Section of the Library Association) (U.K.) 6.
- 65 Cuba Bibliotecológica (Cuba Bib.) Q.
- 66 Dacca University Library Bulletin (Dacca Univ. Lib. Bull.) (East Pakistan) 8.
- 67 Dirección general de archivos y bibliotecas : Boletín (Dir. gen. Bol.) (Spanish Ministry of National Education). 6.
- 68 DK-Mitteilungen (Ausschuss für Klassifikation im Deutschen Normenausschuss, Berlin) 6.
- 69 Dokumentation (Central Office for Scientific Literature, Berlin, Germany) M.
- 70 Dokumentation Fachbibliothek Werksbücherei (DFW) (North-West German Publishing Institute, Hanover) 6.
- 71 Eastern Caribbean Library Review (E. Caribbean Lib. Rev.) Irr.
- 72 Education Libraries Bulletin (Educ. Libs. Bull.) (Institute of Education, University of London) 3.
- 73 Florida Libraries (Florida Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.

- 74 Fontes Artis Musicae (International Association of Music Libraries) (France) 2.
- 75 Granthalaya (Hyderabad L.A., India) 6.
- 76 Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 3.
- 77 Hospital Book Guide (U.S.A.) 10.
- 78 IASLIC Bulletin : official organ of the Indian Association of Special Libraries
and Information Centres (IASLIC Bull.)
- 79 Illinois Libraries (Illinois Libs.) (Illinois State Library, U.S.A.) 10.
- 80 Indexer (Society of Indexers, U.K.) 2.
- 81 Indian Archives (Ind. Archives) 2.
- 82 Indian Education Abstracts (Ind. Educ. Abstracts) Q.
- 83 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.) Q.
- 84 Indo-Pacific Exchange Newsletter (National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan) Q.
- 85 Jamaica Library Association Bulletin (Jamaica Lib. Assn. Bull.) A.
- 86 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.) (Aslib, U.K.) Q.
- 87 Journal of the Indian Library Association (J. Ind. Lib. Assn.).
- 88 Journal of the Society of Archivists (J. Soc. Archivists) (U.K.) 2.
- 89 Junior Bookshelf (Jun. Bookshelf) (U.K.) 6.
- 90 Junior Libraries (*In* Library Journal).
- 91 Kent News Letter (U.K.) 6.
- 92 Kirjastolehti (Finland) M.
- 93 Knihovnik (Prague) M.
- 94 Kulturarbeit (Germany) M.
- 95 Law Library Journal (Law Lib. J.) (American Association of Law Libraries,
U.S.A.) Q.
- 96 An Leabharlann (Library Association of Ireland) Q.
- 97 Librarian and Book World (Librarian) (U.K.) M.
- 98 The Library [Bibliographical Society Transactions] (U.K.) Q.
- 99 Library Association : London and Home Counties Branch : Conference
Papers (U.K.). A.
- 100 Library Association : Papers and proceedings of the Annual Conference (Lib.
Assn. Conf. Papers) (U.K.)
- 101 Library Association : Reference and Special Libraries Section publications
(Lib. Assn. Ref. and Spec. Libs.) Irr.
- 102 Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.) (U.K.) M.
- 103 Library Chronicle : Journal of the Uttar Pradesh Library Association (Lib.
Chron. Uttar Pradesh).
- 104 Library Journal (Lib. J.) (U.S.A.) Fort.
- 105 Library of Congress Information Bulletin (L.C. Inf. Bull.) (U.S.A.) W.
- 106 Library Quarterly (Library School of the University of Chicago) (Lib. Q.)
(U.S.A.)
- 107 Library Resources and Technical Services (Lib. Resources) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 108 Library Review (Lib. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
- 109 Library Trends (Lib. Trends) (Library School of the University of Illinois,
U.S.A.) Q.
- 110 Library World (Lib. World) (U.K.) M.
- 111 Libri : international library review (Denmark) Q.
- 112 Magyar Könyvszemle (Hungary) Q.
- 113 Malayan Library Group News Letter (Malayan Lib. Group Newsl.) Irr.
- 114 Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
- 115 Micro Library (Micro Lib.) (International Documentation Centre, Stockholm,
Sweden) M.
- 116 Microcosm (University Microfilms) (U.S.A.)

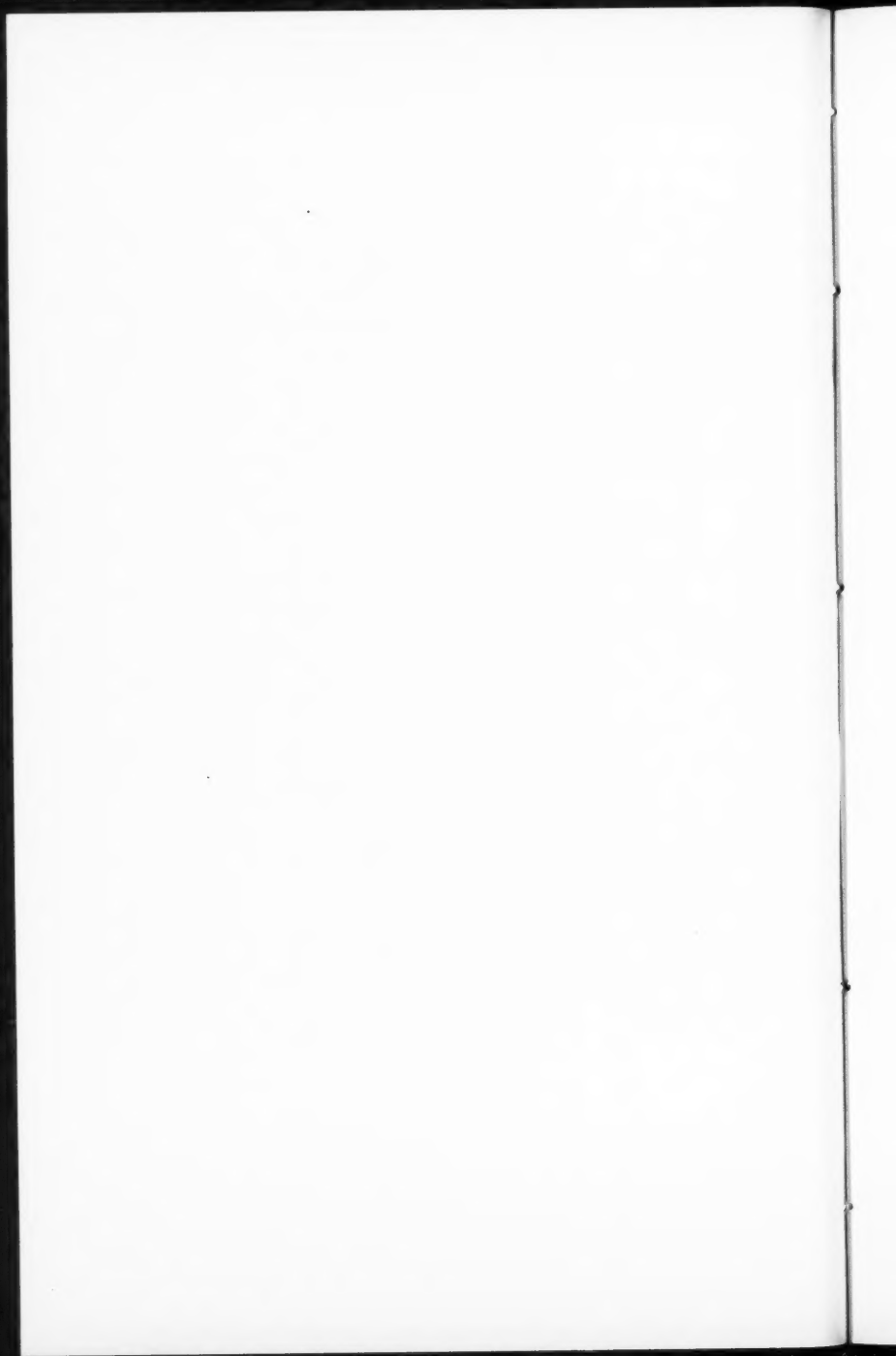
- 117 Minnesota Libraries (Minnesota Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 118 Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare (Mitteilungen der VÖB) (Austria) Q.
- 119 Mitteilungsblatt Nordrhein-westfalen (Germany) Q.
- 120 Mousaion : books and libraries (S. Africa) Irr.
- 121 Nachrichten/Nouvelles (der Vereinigung Schweizerische Bibliothekare) (Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.) (Switzerland) 6.
- 122 Nachrichten für Dokumentation (Nach. f. Dok.) (Germany) Q.
- 123 National Library of Wales Journal (Nat. Lib. Wales J.) (U.K.) 2.
- 124 Neue Volksbildung (Neue Volksbild.) (Austrian Ministry of Education) M.
- 125 New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.) (New Zealand Library Association) 10.
- 126 News Notes of California Libraries (News Notes of Calif. Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 127 Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen (Nord. Tid.) (Sweden) Q.
- 128 North Country Libraries (State Library of New Hampshire and Free Public Library Commission of Vermont) 10.
- 129 North Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.) (North Western Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.
- 130 North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship : Occasional Papers (N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers) (U.K.) Irr.
- 131 Notes : Music Library Association (Notes) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 132 Notizie A.I.B.: Bollettino dell 'Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche (Italy) Q.
- 133 Ontario Library Review (Ontario Lib. Rev.) (Director of Public Services, Government of Ontario, Canada) Q.
- 134 Open Access (Birmingham and District Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.
- 135 De Openbare bibliotheek (Centrale Vereniging voor Openbare Leeszalen en Bibliotheken en van de Nederlandse Vereniging van Bibliothecarissen) 6.
- 136 Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America (Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America) Q.
- 137 La Parola e il Libro (Parola) (National Institute for Popular and Learned Libraries, Rome) 6.
- 138 Pharos (Lanark County Library Staff Magazine) Irr.
- 139 The Pioneer (Remington Rand, U.S.A.) 6.
- 140 The Private Library : quarterly journal of the Private Libraries Association (Private Lib.) (U.K.)
- 141 Przegląd Biblioteczny (Association of Polish Librarians and Archivists) Q.
- 142 Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (Q. Bull. I.A.A.L.D.) (U.K.)
- 143 Revue de la Documentation (Rev. Doc.) (F.I.D., Netherlands) Q.
- 144 School Librarian and School Library Review (Sch. Lib.) (School Library Association, U.K.) 3.
- 145 School Libraries (Sch. Libs.) (American Association of School Librarians) (Division of the American Library Association) Q.
- 146 Scottish Library Association : Proceedings of the Annual Conference (Scot. Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.)
- 147 Skolbiblioteket (Denmark)
- 148 SLA News (Scottish Library Association) 6.
- 149 South African Libraries (S. Afr. Libs.) (South African Library Association) Q.
- 150 Southeastern Librarian (U.S.A.) Q.
- 151 Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.) (Special Libraries Association, U.S.A.) 10.
- 152 Stechert-Hafner Book News (U.S.A.) M.

- 153 Tidskrift för Dokumentation (Tid. f. Dok.) (Sweden) 6.
 154 Top of the News (U.S.A.) Q.
- 155 Unesco Bulletin for Libraries (Unesco Bull.) (France) 8.
 156 University of Illinois Library School : Occasional Papers (Univ. of Illinois
 Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers) (U.S.A.) Irr.
- 157 University of London School of Librarianship and Archives : Occasional
 Papers (Univ. London Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers) (U.K.) Irr.
- 158 WALA News (West African Library Association) 2.
 159 Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 10.
- 160 Yad la-koré (The Reader's aid) (Israel) 2.
 161 Yale University Library Gazette (Yale Univ. Lib. Gaz.) (U.S.A.) Q.
- 162 Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie (Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.) (Union
 of German Librarians, Munich) Q.
 163 Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. Bib.) (Germany) 6.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.L.	Association of Assistant Librarians
AALL	American Association of Law Libraries
AFNOR	Association française de normalisation
Ala.	Alabama
ALA	American Library Association
AV	Audio-visual
BC	Bibliographic Classification (Bliss)
B.C.	British Columbia
<i>BNB</i>	<i>British National Bibliography</i>
BNBC	British National Book Centre
<i>BUCOP</i>	<i>British Union Catalogue of Periodicals</i>
Cal.	California
CC	Colon Classification
CLA	Catholic Library Association
Co.	County
Conn.	Connecticut
C.S.I.C.	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid
C.S.I.R.O.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
DC	Decimal Classification (Dewey)
D.C.	District of Columbia, USA
Del.	Delaware
DM.	Deutsche Mark
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
Eng.	England
EPA	European Productivity Agency
f.	founded
FIAB	International Federation of Library Associations
FID	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
Fla.	Florida
FM	Frequency modulation
Ga.	Georgia
G.B.	Great Britain
Ger.	Germany
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IAALD	International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists
IAML	International Association of Music Libraries
IASLIC	Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres
IBM	International Business Machines
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IFD	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
Ill.	Illinois
Ind.	Indiana
INSDO	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
Ire.	Ireland
ISO	International Standardization Organization
IVA	Ingenjörsvetenskapsakademien (Sweden)
k.	kopec
kr.	krona
Ky.	Kentucky
L.	Library; libraries
L.A.	Library Association
LC	Library of Congress
LP	Long-playing
LSA	<i>Library Science Abstracts</i>
m.	million

Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland
Mich.	Michigan
MILC	Midwest Inter-Library Center
Minn.	Minnesota
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mo.	Missouri
mss.	manuscripts
N.B.	New Brunswick
N.C.	North Carolina
N.C.L.	National Central Library, London
N.H.	New Hampshire
NIDER	Netherlands Institute for Documentation and Filing
N.J.	New Jersey
N.S.	Nova Scotia
N.S.W.	New South Wales
N.Y.	New York (City or State)
N.Z.	New Zealand
O.	Ohio
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Co-operation
Ont.	Ontario
p.a.	per annum
Pa.	Pennsylvania
P.L.	Public Library
r.	rouble
R.I.	Rhode Island
RSFSR.	Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (in European Russia)
RLB	Regional Library Bureau
rpm	revolutions per minute
Scot.	Scotland
SLA	Special Libraries Association
Sw. kr.	Swedish krona
Tenn.	Tennessee
TIDU	Technical Information and Documents Unit
TV	Television
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.L.	University Library
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
USBE	United States Book Exchange
USIS	United States Information Services
USSR	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
v.	volumes
Va.	Virginia
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington (state)
Wash., D.C.	Washington, District of Columbia
Wis.	Wisconsin



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

8765 Professional associations' role in public relations, Katherine L. Kinder. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (2) October 1958, 311-317.

A library association has a dual approach to public relations, based on (i) the public, (ii) its members. It requires first-rate organisation, adequate equipment, an honest evaluation of results, continuous activity. Suggested methods, with examples given, include publicity about individuals, relating libraries to external affairs, cultivating support from non-library groups. Every public relations potential should be explored.

8766 Oesterreichische Bibliothekartag, Goettweig und Krems, 18-21 September, 1958, Walter Ritzer. *Biblos*, 7 (4) 1958, 170-184.

The fifth conference of the Association of Austrian Librarians took place at Goettweig and Krems from the 18th to the 21st September 1958. The following matters were discussed in committee: (i) cataloguing rules, (ii) establishment of a library school, (iii) documentation, (iv) library statistics, and (v) inter-library loans. Dr. Joseph Stummvoll, editor of *Biblos*, spoke on the development of documentation in Austria. Dr. Pierre Bourgeois, Director of the Swiss National Library, urged co-operation between librarians and documentalists — both concerned with storage and recovery of information — and the closer association of IFLA and FID. The general meeting heard the President, Dr. Koenig, speak on proposals for a library examination syllabus and an amendment of copyright law to make the Austrian Bibliography more effective. It was resolved that the Ministry of Education should establish a centre of technical information, and that the librarian's professional education should be planned also to help the documentalist.

8767 The Branch structure — a barrier to progress, D. E. Davinson. *Librarian*, 47 (6) July 1958, 105-107.

The branch structure of the Library Association is unsatisfactory mainly because dominated by public librarians. It is a Public Library Association in all but name. This is leading to dissatisfaction amongst special librarians and there is a danger that they may form a separate organisation, thereby weakening the Library Association considerably. A Municipal Section of the Association is to be formed though it is not yet certain how this will be done. Possible methods are to add the section without further modification, to abolish an existing section — for example the A.A.L. or, to form two sections only — Public and Special libraries. Alternatively the present branches could be abolished and, following the formation of a Municipal Section, reformed in a way which would make them representative of sectional interests within branch areas.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION and STAFF

8768 De deltidanställda folkbibliotekariernas utbildningsfråga [The training of part-time personnel for small public libraries], Tora Olsoni, Knut Nyvall, and Göte Svedberg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (9) 1958, 668-670.

A certificate from a correspondence course ought to be a basic requirement

for admittance to the library course offered by the Swedish Education Department. Intensification of the training in book selection may be achieved by extending the correspondence course from 12 to 14 or 15 letters and by cutting down the number of letters on cataloguing, since printed cards have reduced the need for cataloguing experience. A thorough course in Swedish literature ought to be included. The library course could well be prolonged from two weeks to three, to make room for further study of literature, library administration and reader psychology. Continuation courses of 10-14 days would offer valuable supplementary training ; there is even demand for a library course of 2-3 months.

8769 Education for academic librarianship, Wayne S. Yenawine. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (6) November 1958, 479-486, 501.

Service standards of the future in academic libraries will depend on the libraries' ability to meet the general and personal demands of the faculty and student. U.S. college and university libraries are operating at 10 per cent below establishment of staff. In the past 10 years library staffs have increased by 50 per cent. In the next ten years a further 25 per cent increase is envisaged. Libraries are having to rely less on the recommendations of heads of library schools and more on unsolicited applications. Academic librarians are reasonably satisfied with the master's degree graduates, but library schools have their critics. The number of students enrolling in the schools is in general declining, the median for 27 U.S. library schools being 63. In the past five years only 60 per cent of students have completed the course and proceeded to the master's degree. All library schools are eager to attract the subject specialist as a student. Students should have a reading knowledge of foreign languages. Some students enrol having no idea in which type of library or in which field they wish to work. There is also some disagreement as to the aim and curricula of the schools. It is felt that recruitment should be in the hands of librarians themselves rather than organized by the teachers. At present both carry out the function. Both the library science teacher and the librarian need to co-operate more.

8770 The case method in library education, Kenneth R. Shaffer. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (6) November 1958, 487-490.

With the development of graduate programmes in library science it became apparent that the conventional lecture-discussion-reading approach to teaching was insufficient for these programmes. A technique was required that would mature the student rather than merely impart knowledge to him. Group dynamics and audio-visual methods were both unsatisfactory. On trial, the case method was found to promise best results in the teaching of library administration at Simmons College, Boston. A method similar to that used at the Harvard Graduate Business School was employed. There are short and long cases. The short ones are handed to the student five to ten at a time who then prepares them for analysis in class by a given date. Class analysis is completely voluntary. First the case is restated by the instructor and then analysed by each of two students. Discussion follows. The long cases require preparation and a written report. Cases are difficult to obtain ; librarians and their authorities seem reluctant to co-operate. When obtained cases are not dependable teaching tools until they have been tested at least once in class.

8771 Education for documentation, Jesse H. Shera. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (8) October 1958, 389-390.

Courses of training for documentalists are not new. Western Reserve University School of Library Science offered courses in bibliographic organization and in classification theory first in 1947. More courses are available than is generally realised. This is due, in part, to our failure to define documentation. The role of the documentalist has not been agreed upon. Until this is done the problem of his training cannot be solved.

8772 Administration in one easy lesson, Lawrence Clark Powell. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **33** (6) February 1959, 419-421.

The administrator must learn to trust staff who work out of his sight ; he must develop mutual confidence and must spend much time understanding people : staff and clients. The unity of the staff is vitally important and a staff association can play a very useful role in achieving it. The presence of young members and new members of staff in the staff association helps to keep things moving and the association itself is a useful link between the chief and the staff. The chief should not attend staff association meetings, nor be a voting member. In order to find out what the staff is doing and thinking and what are the requirements of readers, the administrator must meet readers in the library. He should recognise each member of staff and aim to be personal impersonally ; he must be a good listener.

8773 Human relations in the library : supervision at all levels, Carol Thomas. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **33** (6) February 1959, 422-423.

Human relations are valuable in the work of a supervisor as an aid to : (i) improved service and working climate ; (ii) recruitment ; (iii) retention of staff ; (iv) improved supervision. Each supervisor needs to understand the importance of every member of staff and should try to guide, rather than boss. Delegation of responsibility is also important and when promotion comes, the supervisor should show an unselfish attitude. He should give clear instructions ; be fair in making decisions ; exercise self-control ; be tolerant to the staff member who has been ill or had illness in his family. Interdepartmental co-operation is essential. The chief must also delegate duties and hold supervisors responsible. He must check any instances of bullying that arise. New staff rules should be carefully thought out before they are placed before the library committee.

8774 The jargon of librarianship, John B. Nicholson, Jr. *Aspects of Librarianship*, (16) Spring 1958, 34 p.

A study of professional slang as used by librarians in common speech, articles and books indicates that a person passes through three stages : (i) initial training, when the library school student takes a pride in using the jargon and developing it ; (ii) apprenticeship and first professional experience, when the jargon used centres on the job ; (iii) professional worker, when the earlier jargon is discarded and a more functional vocabulary is used. Roughly 50% of the jargon concerns specific professional work ; 30% is associated with the book industry ; 13% relates to terms used in scholarly writing ; the remainder includes word rarities and the use of initials. The jargon appears to have broad meaning and to be relatively satisfactory, but, although a philosophy of librarianship is emerging, librarianship lacks clarity of definition and depth of word understanding to

make any serious claim to mature professional standing. An appendix of 16p. lists "words" and their meanings.

8775 Librarian's bookshelf: another personal collection, John David Marshall. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 33 (1) September 1958, 49, 57.

(See LSA 7972). 41 titles are offered as a supplementary list for the librarian's personal professional collection for pleasure and profit.

LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national

8776 Ústřední porada o metodické práci [Conference of the Central Council for Library Method] Věra Jirkovská. *Knihovník*, 4 (1) January 1959, 17-18.

Fifty delegates met in Prague in November 1958 and discussed building up a national system of libraries, co-operation of Czech and Slovak libraries, enlargement of the political work of libraries, establishment of district library councils, improvement of village libraries and of the standard of library qualifications. Problems discussed : need for a new library law, assistance to school libraries, better co-ordination of the various types of libraries, decentralisation of libraries in districts, co-ordination of methodical and bibliographical work. Publications of the Council : abstracts from professional literature of the world *Novinky knihovnické literatury*, news of library technique *Methodický zpravodaj* and a variety of elementary handbooks.

8777 A city of books, Jonathan Argue. *Ireland of the welcomes*, 7 (6) March-April 1959, 17-20. Illus.

Among the libraries of Dublin, that of Trinity College comes first in size and seniority ; it began in 1600 with 30 books and now has 850,000. The first printed catalogue was issued in 1710, and a new building started in 1712. The addition of 20,000 books a year, largely under copyright privileges, has made a further new building a matter of urgency, and in 1956 an appeal was launched for £450,000. Ireland's oldest public library was founded in 1707 by Narcissus Marsh, and now has 30,000 books and a unique collection of manuscripts. The National Library was developed from that of the Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731 ; the present building was opened in 1890, and now houses over 1/2 m. printed books and a superb collection of manuscripts (including those of modern authors such as Joyce).

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES

8778 Yhteistoimintaa [Inter-library co-operation] E. Allerslev Jensen. *Kirjastoletti*, 51 (8) October 1958, 190-194.

A lecture written for the Anglo-Scandinavian library conference in York. Every library should be a part of a comprehensive State organization, so that there should not be unjustified competition between libraries. Technical problems should also be solved centrally and uniformly. If we wish to carry

out successful co-operation and standardization, it is necessary to have a proper division of duties between qualified librarians and office staff who should not be regarded as "unqualified" workers. If for example ten or twelve provincial town libraries had a common book store organized from one centre but varied according to local needs and interests, the public would receive greatly improved service. The co-operation between public libraries in London and in Sheffield and the activities of the British National Book Centre are good examples of the desired development. Centralized cataloguing ought to be a matter of course in every country. In Scandinavia the libraries have also centralized their book-binding. Forms and equipment could be standardized as well. It would lower expenses and the public would benefit from the uniformity of libraries. All this standardization should be effected by a national institution founded for this purpose. In Denmark and Sweden institutions of this kind have been in operation for several years, in Norway and Finland they were recently established. The basis of their work is co-ordinated cataloguing and the distribution of printed catalogue cards. These cards can also be used in compiling selective catalogues, bibliographies, etc.

8779 Bibliographie et documentation régionales [Bibliography and regional documentation] Jean-Louis Rocher. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (11) November 1958, 783-792.

There is a need for a regional bibliography which would show all publications relative to a geographical area of France. This could be based on the exchange of cards between specialist institutions and regional centres of documentation through a controlling national bibliographical centre. Regional centres would analyse all periodicals published in their area and inform the appropriate institutes of specialised articles. The institutes could reciprocate by informing the regional centres of articles of local interest. Only a selective list of these analytical entries should be published. A classification scheme used by Duportet in his *Topo-bibliographie de la France* is appended.

8780 Der Bayerische Zentralkatalog [The Bavarian union catalogue] Eberhard Semrau. *DFW*, 7 (2) December 1958, 57-59.

War losses and the incomplete *Gesamtkatalog* made the project, which is supported financially by the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*, a necessity. The Bavarian State Library edits and houses the catalogue but work proceeds by microfilming holdings of constituent libraries. 2m. cards will have been dealt with by Easter 1959 and lending operations should start in 1960. The Prussian Instructions serve as cataloguing code but a mechanical order of words is used in a separate sequence of periodicals and anonymous authors. Moreover, the rules for personal authors are modified according to Swiss practice, i.e. entries for authors of the same surname or similar sounding surname are interfiled.

8781 The Farmington Plan Survey: an interim report, Robert L. Talmadge. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (5) September 1958, 375-383. 2 references.

In its ten years of operation the Plan has been repeatedly praised, but also criticized. The Association of Research Libraries, which administers the Plan, decided to have it surveyed. Three general lines of investigation are being followed in the survey: (i) Questionnaire; (ii) Visits to some participating libraries; (iii) Studies by various libraries of receipts under the plan, some quantitative and some qualitative. The completed questionnaires were mostly mild

without very strong views being expressed. On the visits opinions were sought on the whole problem of foreign acquisitions, not merely on those under the Farmington Plan. Many contradictory opinions were given. The investigators consider three problems to be especially significant: (i) The lack of definition of the terms "research value" and "scholarly interest" and the related question of the use of dealer selection of materials. Differing libraries have differing ideas on the value of items supplied; (ii) Countries having language problems or poor book distribution and poor bibliographical organization; (iii) Serials. Dealers are instructed merely to send a sample copy of each new title for consideration by the participating library. Many serials are not picked up in this way. Cataloguing is also causing some concern, but little enthusiasm for co-operative cataloguing seems evident. Some changes in subject allocation seem desirable.

NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

8782 Vídeňská konference Unesco o národních knihovnách [Unesco conference on national libraries held in Vienna] Jaroslav Kunc. *Knihovník*, 4 (2) February 1959, 54-59.

Report of the Czech delegate who describes the proceedings in detail and includes the following personal views and criticisms: Librarians of the Soviet block are very little represented both in Unesco and IFLA. Russian was not accepted as the official language of the conference. He is against the microfilming of old European mss. for USA, because they might be misused by the 'American pseudo-scientific approach' and also affected by the strong light used in microfilming. He complains about wrong information on Czech union catalogues in an article in *Libri*.

8783 Le rôle des grandes bibliothèques dans la diffusion des valeurs culturelles [The role of national libraries in the spread of cultural values] Jan Grootaers. *Archives. . . de Belgique*, 29 (1) 1958, 3-15.

The conclusions reached at the end of discussions held by members of the Association des Conservateurs d'Archives, de Bibliothèques et de Musées, indicated the importance of the central catalogue in the work of the national libraries of Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands, while Belgium has only discussed the matter. Traditional work of making bibliographies and catalogues are well known. Exhibitions have considerable value. Reports exchanged between libraries and made available to the public help to create the social character of national libraries. There seems to be a trend towards sacrificing the aims of general diffusion of knowledge to the more immediately profitable work of scientific research. Are national libraries moving towards excessive specialisation to the detriment of general culture or will they be able to bring the two together?

8784 Vznik Bohemikálního programu knihovny Národního Musea v Praze [The origin of the "Bohemica" studies of the National Museum library] Jaroslav Vrchotka. *Sborník Národního Musea v Praze, Řada C*, 3 (2) 1958, 29-40. Illus.

The foundation of the National Museum Library in Prague played a significant rôle in the Czech national renaissance. The task of the library was to collect

archives of the Czech past, and its foundation was a necessary preliminary to the revival of the Czech language and for the creation of Czech science. The author outlines the different plans which were put forward for the establishment of the National Museum Library, the original texts of which are given in a supplement. One of the most interesting was that of a group led by Josef Jungmann. Entitled *Exempla trahunt*, it was drafted by Count Berchtold, and stressed the importance of re-creating and fostering the Czech language, but was opposed by the conservative Museum society and had little effect. The most important document in the library's foundation was that of Josef Dobrovský, in which he proposes the foundation of the Bohemica studies collection. This soon became the foremost task of the library, and in 1839 its scope was officially broadened to include the collection of Slavonic literature in general.

8785 The Joyce Cary Collection at the Bodleian Library, D. G. Neill. *Books*, (321) January-February 1959, 7-11. *Bibliog.*

Presented by James M. Osborn of Yale University, this collection comprises : (i) books by Cary and his working library ; (ii) mss. which are at the moment only deposited with the Bodleian. The mss. collection contains nearly all Cary's works, published and unpublished, drafts, notes, etc. A handlist of the mss. has been compiled by Professor Wright. Cary's coloured plate books and a fine set of first editions of his works were retained by his family ; the remainder of his library was sold to the donor.

8786 The National lending library for science and technology — 1958, R. M. Bunn. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (10) October 1958, 251-256.

A report on progress to date. *Collecting literature.* The Science Museum Library will act as the basis of collection ; the 1956 survey of its serial holdings is being used to determine buying policy. Periodicals will be bound separately, not in volumes. *Library records.* Future expansion is being allowed for, to aim at the maximum amount of literature, together with the minimum amount of records. *Loans system.* Science Museum procedure will be used. *Photocopying service.* H.M.S.O. will be used to supply microfilm. *Relations with other systems.* The N.L.L. should relieve some of the burden from the interlibrary loan system, but is not intended to become a centralised loan service ; other libraries will be encouraged to hold their own collections.

8787 Una pagina ignorata di storia della biblioteca per tutti in Italia [An unknown chapter in the history of libraries for all in Italy]. V. Carini Dainotti. *Parola*, 41 (6) November-December 1958, 493-502.

The history of the attempts made to form libraries for the troops in Italy during World War I is practically unknown to librarians but still has valuable lessons to teach. The article traces briefly what was done by a few librarians and officers before the war and then discusses a scheme begun in 1915 which resulted by 1916 in the circulation of a collection of 135,000v. in military hospitals, on lines based in part on what was being done by the other allies and by Germany. The history of libraries organized with official support in the "Case del Soldato" in 1916, is then outlined at rather greater length, with particular emphasis on the difficulties of book selection and some notes on the books then in most demand by the troops. Lectures, record recitals and film-shows were also organized and the whole system, although not under the charge

of a professional librarian, might, under the devoted care of G. Minozzi, the young chaplain who organized it, have developed, as in Switzerland, into a peace-time popular library if it had not broken down during the dark days of Caporetto. Nowadays and in peace-time special libraries for soldiers should not be necessary if popular libraries were equipped to serve those citizens who are under arms, but there is no evidence that they are yet so equipped.

8788 National Library : report of the Parliamentary Select Committee, Stuart Perry. *N.Z. Libs.*, **21** (7) October 1958, 137-141.

The stages leading to the setting up in October 1957 of a Select Committee of ten members on the ways and means to establish a National Library are outlined. The report issued in September 1958 is reviewed and discussed. The Committee strongly recommends immediate action and high priority for a new building for the existing National Library Service (which is responsible for the Country Library Service, School Library Service, Library School, and National Library Centre). It recommends an area of 15,000 sq. ft. which the writer considers inadequate. This building would be placed behind the General Assembly Library and ultimately an extension would be built between the two buildings. The three libraries, General Assembly L., Alexander Turnbull L., and National Library Service, would form the National Library although each would continue its own functions. Control would rest with the Department of Education, and the National Librarian responsible for the supervision of the three libraries would be subordinate to the Director of Education.

8789 Norms in library work, M. Rabei. *LLU Translations Bull.*, February 1959, 44-47.

This article appeared originally in *Bibliotekar'* (10) 1958, 43-46. In 1957 the Lenin State Library surveyed the state of standardisation in the RSFSR; and on the basis of the results norms were established for the first time. These enable librarians to work out realistic work plans and schedules. An account of the various norms in use in different departments is given.

8790 Reference publications of the Lenin State Library of the USSR. *LLU Translations Bull.*, February 1959, 41-44.

This article originally appeared in *Bibliotekar'* (10) 1958, 60-61, and gives an account of the principal publications of the library. These include an 'information bulletin of new foreign books . . .', an index of bibliographical lists compiled by Russian libraries, and a journal entitled 'Librarianship and bibliography abroad', which started publication during 1958, and includes all aspects of librarianship. A contents-list for the second issue is given.

8791 Public relations of state and federal libraries, Carma Russell Zimmerman. *Lib. Trends*, **7** (2) October 1958, 298-311.

The different functions of state and federal libraries are outlined, with examples. State libraries are more concerned with organising library services and are responsible to many kinds of bodies. Federal libraries reach out to educational organisations of other countries as well. More co-operation between different kinds of libraries is urged, on the model of the newly-created American Association of State Libraries. The best possible base for excellent library public relations is the effective performance of library tasks.

8792 United States scientific and technical information services, B. W. Adkinson. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (9) November 1958, 407-414.

Following the Second World war the increase in research papers has flooded publishers and library facilities. Abstracting and indexing services have been unable to keep pace. Manual techniques for literature searches are tedious and slow, but machine methods are either inefficient or too costly. The Federal Government and its departments by publications, grants, the creation of depository libraries, etc. have attempted to help make scientific literature more readily available, but much remains to be done. Existing information services must be improved and new techniques developed. The National Science Foundation is taking steps to assume national leadership in the scientific and technical information services. Its programme includes studies of scientists' requirements for improved services, design and development of improved storage and retrieval systems, mechanical translation systems, aid in listing, location and acquisition of primary materials and support for their publication where necessary. Support for the survey and expansion of existing secondary publications, and help in publishing new projects should be given. Provision should be made for documentation of unpublished research items. More scientific data and reference centres to supplement abstracting and indexing services are required. A comprehensive programme for the exploitation of foreign language publications is necessary.

8793 Collecting scientific and technical publications at the Library of Congress, Lewis C. Coffin. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (6) November 1958, 474-478, 495.

The Library of Congress collects extensively the current publications of the world in science and technology, except clinical medicine and technical agriculture (unless published by National Governments). Acquisition of current textbooks, translations, reprints, etc. is selective as is the adding of non-current material. The Library has 240 "blanket" orders authorizing agents to send all published non-serial material in all fields of knowledge (subject to the exceptions noted above). Serials are ordered individually by title. Much material is acquired by exchange. The Library is able to call on the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency for aid in exchange matters. To make its acquisitions known the Library publishes various periodical lists, e.g. *New Serial Titles*; *East European Accessions Index*, in addition to its printed cards and catalogues. Over 25 per cent of the Library of Congress classified collection is in the fields of science and technology.

UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

8794 K dotazníkovým akcím o práci knihovny [Readership surveys in Czech university libraries]. Miroslav Nádvorník. *Knihovník*, **4** (1) January 1959, 4-11.

The Ministry of Education recommended university libraries to send questionnaires to at least 1/10 of their readers. The article describes a survey done by the University Library of Olomouc in June 1958. 1,480 questionnaires were handed out and 227 returned. The questions dealt with opening hours, postal service, inter-library loans, overdue, use of the reading room, stock of the reference

library, use of the catalogues, bibliographical service, subject list of additions, library bulletin, lectures, staff. The results were given to the staff at a special meeting and to the readers through the notice board and the bulletin. No basic defects were discovered but several small improvements will be introduced as a result of the survey. Among the criticisms was shortage of foreign publications.

8795 Tieteelliset kirjastot 1956 ja 1957 [Research libraries in 1956 and 1957]. *Kirjastoletti*, **51** (10) December 1958, 257-259.

Explanation of tables (p. 258-259) : name of the library, extent of collections (in metres and number of volumes), growth of collections (in metres and volumes), home loans, reading-room loans, photostats and microfilms supplied to the public (number of orders), photostats and microfilms (prepared in the library and acquired for the library), number of qualified members of staff, other members of staff.

8796 Oppilaitoksen kirjaston esittelemisestä oppilaille [How to introduce the library of an educational institution to its pupils]. Helmi Nykänen. *Kirjastoletti*, **51** (9) November 1958, 216-217.

The author is employed at the library of the School of Social Sciences in Helsinki. When a student registers there he receives a duplicate prospectus "Welcome to the library of the School of Social Sciences". It gives a clear description of the collections, the main rules, how to borrow a book, the hours of opening, the reading rooms, the catalogues, reference books and periodicals, etc. When a student arrives in the library for the first time the official on duty gives him personal guidance. At the beginning of the academic year some introductory lectures on the use of libraries are given. Special collections for students of various subjects and the use of bibliographies and periodicals are explained. Other local libraries are described in proportion to their importance for the students. After lectures the students are invited to wander about the library where the lecturer will answer their questions. In earlier years certain times at the beginning of the Autumn term were chosen when students were invited to come to the library where the librarian would give them guidance. Experience has proved that lectures either after or before regular library hours provide better opportunity for thorough tuition. Guidance for students of special subjects is also given. The aim of group information is to attract the student to the library, and when he is there he has to be treated as an individual. The purpose of introducing a library to students has been achieved when students approach the librarian with confidence and the librarian for his part takes pains to help him.

8797 Onnitellemme 100-vuotista Ylioppilaskirjastoa [Congratulations to the Student Library on its hundredth anniversary]. *Kirjastoletti*, **51** (8) October 1958, 189.

The Library of the Students' Union in Helsinki will celebrate its centenary on 23rd of October 1958. The library developed from the libraries of the student fraternities. In 1852 Tsar Nicholas I abolished the fraternities and their books were divided between five university faculties. This system soon proved inconvenient and the libraries were combined in 1858. Even when the fraternities were allowed to resume their activities the joint library was retained. After the erection of the present Old Student House in 1870 the library was lodged there until 1892, when it was able to move to its specially built house behind the

Old Student House. In 1955 it was able to move again into a sumptuous building in the area of the Domus Academica (students' lodgings). The students in Helsinki have been fortunate in enjoying — besides the more official libraries — the Student Library which they can use almost like their own private libraries. The beautiful new building and the lively and many-sided activities of the Student Library have attracted considerable attention in recent years. Many Finnish librarians have learned the elements of librarianship in the Student Library, either as student-apprentices or as members of the staff. [Descriptions of the celebrations are given in *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (9) November 1958, 228-229].

8798 The Romany Collection at Leeds, John S. Andrews. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (1) January 1959, 2-6.

The Romany Collection at Leeds University originated in a bequest made in 1950 by Mrs. D. U. McGrigor Phillips. It now numbers c. 1,000 items and is a leading library in its field. The wide range of subjects represented in the Collection includes history, sociology, religion, philology, *belles lettres*, and music. Some of the most interesting items are mentioned. Non-book material covers gramophone records, press-cuttings and the like. It is hoped to publish a catalogue of the Collection about 1960.

8799 The college library and liberal education, E. G. Baxter. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (12) December 1958, 366-368. References.

The technical college library should have a collection of books on liberal studies, and the library itself should be a cultural centre for books, periodicals, information and exhibitions, its influence permeating the whole college. But an effort must also be made to integrate the library into the teaching programme, for technical students need to receive instruction on how to get information from books and other material, on both vocational and non-vocational subjects. The interpretation given to the scope of liberal studies at the Portsmouth College of Technology is quoted.

8800 Microfilm in England and the technical college library, G. H. Wright. *Microcosm*, 4 (3) Summer 1958, 3.

Under the impetus of Ministry of Education Circular 322, many technical libraries are increasing the size of their libraries. Because of the problems of space, microtexts will be needed to a large extent, and their use is being extended to Hertfordshire's County Technical Library service.

8801 Research libraries in Japan today with special reference to their inter-relationship, Misumaru Kozato. *Libri*, 8 (3-4) 1958, 310-314.

The 1,000 research libraries in Japan may be divided into four types: (i) executive and judicial department libraries (some date from 1872); (ii) local assembly legislative and research libraries concerned with local government materials; (iii) private research institutions or firms, comprising the large majority of research libraries; (iv) university libraries and libraries in other institutions for advanced research. Co-operation between these libraries began to take effect after 1945 and has been helped by the special libraries section of the Japan Library Association since 1952 and the Special Libraries Association also formed in 1952. The latter has 290 members. The National Diet Library acts as the central agency for co-operation and organised access to 4m. volumes held

by 29 government libraries. The Special Libraries Association has issued a Directory of Research Libraries (1956) and has organised courses of training.

8802 Forskningsbibliotekene 1957-58 [Research libraries in 1957-58] Harald L. Tveterås. *Bok. og Bib.*, **25** (6) November 1958, 303-311.

Research libraries are likely to stagnate for lack of finance, better organisation, better information services, and better co-operation. While budgets have risen, they have not kept pace with the rising costs of foreign books and the current need to provide more copies of many works. Library co-operation is likely to be improved now that the Chief Librarian of the University Library in Oslo has been appointed State adviser for scientific and special libraries. A scheme for co-operation between the Scandinavian countries has been started under the auspices of the Scandinavian Association of Scientific Libraries.

8803 The rebuilding of Lund University Library, Krister Gierow. *Libri*, **8** (3-4) 1958, 303-309. Illus., plans.

For 225 years the library occupied its original site. In 1907 it was moved to a new building with estimated capacity to last for 50 years. The immense growth of the bookstock since 1907 resulted in the available space being fully taken up by the early 1930s. A 5-storey book tower was added in 1933-36 giving 30% additional space. By 1949 a Royal Building Commission to the government recommended further extensions and in 1954 work began. The plan adopted was to make the book tower — originally built on behind the main library — the central core of a block by building on the three remaining sides. At the same time numerous alterations have been made to the old library to give more space and better facilities. The lowest basement is a bombproof shelter and contains Compactus shelving for 200,000v. The two upper basement floors contain the heating system, Compactus shelving for newspapers, as well as photography department, bindery, packing room, newspaper reading room, and a public lunch counter. On the ground floor are the public rooms; circulation, catalogues, collection of bibliographies, main reading room with 25,000v. for reference; periodicals; study rooms and rooms for microfilm use and typing. Above are the medical central library, an undergraduate library, study rooms, offices, and three floors of stacks for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. volumes.

8804 Development of administration in library service: current status and future prospects, Paul Wasserman. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (4) July 1958, 283-294. 2 tables, 25 references.

Fifty years ago librarianship was essentially a custodial function. The clientele was small and highly literate. Demands on librarians were moderate. As libraries grew local methods to organize and preserve material were devised. A search over the literature of the past 30 years shows few significant contributions to management study in libraries, but the topic appears currently to be the subject of scrutiny, though from differing points of view. Training for library administration differs in many schools. Library administration parallels public administration in many ways. Educational administration is also being subjected to research and findings may be relevant to library administrators. In comparison with these two fields practical studies of administration in libraries is lagging behind. The establishment of Ford Foundation Council on Library Resources, the reorganization of the A.L.A., and other projects should help, however. Not

more schools are needed but better quality schools. Research in library administration at the applied level is also necessary.

8805 Public relations of academic libraries, H. Vail Deale. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (2) October 1958, 269-277. References.

There is a need for university and college libraries to take part in schemes of publicity throughout the institution. Groups to be considered are the student body, the academic staff, administrative staff, other institutions, and the local community. Methods described include a guide to the library, student bookshop, contact with staffs, efficient out-of-the-way services, 'Friends of the library' group.

8806 Search and research : the librarian and the scholar, James D. Hart. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (5) September 1958, 365-374.

For his own research the scholar considers the stacks to be the core of the library, but the reference librarians are often his best assistants. The undergraduate uses and needs the skill of the reference librarian, as do users of the other types of library. The professor speaks in the classroom to one public but studies in the library to write for a larger public. The scholar needs a large accumulation of library materials ; they are the basis of his research. There are great libraries not attached to universities, but no university can be great unless it has a great library. The scholar, particularly in the humanities, judges a university by its library as much as by any other factors. Institutions nowadays demand that the scholar produce published research. Often this can be achieved only after consultation of primary source materials. Librarians and scholars co-operate in the location and copying of these. Collections of manuscripts acquired by libraries become available for all. Location of manuscripts on American literature, for example, will be made easier when the Modern Language Association publishes its survey, which will be made possible by the co-operation of librarians and scholars. In turn the scholar helps the library, his use of it often indicating the need for more material in a field. His search for documents outside libraries helps in the location of them, the Frank Norris manuscripts being a case in point.

8807 The Columbia University Libraries self-study, Maurice F. Tauber. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (4) July 1958, 277-282.

A brief report concerned primarily with the purposes, general methods, and devices used in measuring adequacy. No attempt is made to compare Columbia University Libraries with other university libraries. Questionnaires, group discussions, personal contacts, previous reports, were all used in the study. 6,303 questionnaires were sent out to Faculty members, etc. but not all replies could be used. Administrative organization, resources, technical services were covered. The full report is to be published by Columbia University Press.

8808 Closed circuit television in a library orientation program, Ralph W. McComb. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (5) September 1958, 387, 408. Table.

At the Pennsylvania State University Library eight sessions were scheduled over a two-day period with about 400 students in each session. Students were assigned to several rooms, each having at least four television receivers, to hear an introductory talk by the Librarian lasting twenty minutes. This was followed by a tour of the library at which attendance was voluntary. It is estimated that

2,800 students took part. Questionnaires were distributed immediately after orientation week and two months later. 87 per cent of students attended at both the television talk and the visit. In the first questionnaire 60 per cent of the men and 54 per cent of the women considered the programme helpful. In the second 52 per cent of the men and 56 per cent of the women approved. Further analysis of the questionnaires showed that the visit was considered of more use than the talk. The visit may have been made more successful as a result of the talk.

8809 Orientation and instruction of the graduate student by university libraries : a survey, Lloyd W. Griffin and Jack A. Clarke. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (6) November 1958, 451-454.

The increase in size and complexity of university libraries has made instruction in their use most important. Experience has shown that conventional methods used for undergraduates are not adequate for the intensive library use expected of the advanced student. A questionnaire was sent to the 24 larger U.S. university libraries for information on current practice. 20 libraries said that no formal instruction was planned, informal approaches being preferred. Some libraries indicated that the responsibility for instruction in library use lay with the teaching staff. Only two libraries conducted general courses, but many specialized courses in research methods were given by faculty members. The majority of libraries provided lectures and courses if requested. About 50 per cent conducted tours of the library. Lack of staff, time and funds militated against more intensive instruction. Academic schedules were overburdened as it was. Often instruction was poorly attended. Greater co-operation between faculty and librarians was needed.

8810 College teaching and the library, Mrs. Patricia Knapp. *Illinois Libs.*, **40** (10) December 1958, 828-833.

From a survey conducted at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, the author concludes : (i) where the instructor planned for use of the library, it occurred, where he did not plan, it did not occur ; (ii) almost invariably students used the library less than their instructors expected them to ; (iii) three patterns of student use of the library could be discerned — in some courses all students borrowed a few essential titles, in another group of courses students selected from a large number of titles, in a third type of course the student organises and selects his material in terms of a specific topic or problem. The author emphasizes the importance of developing library provision to meet the needs of the third type of course.

8811 College library standards and the future, Wyman W. Parker. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (5) September 1958, 357-364.

Basic college standards are passed on by the regional accrediting groups such as the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Most graduate and professional groups place their stamp on the specialized graduate institutions. The self-survey method is another means. The exchange of technical information is good ; meetings and publications help. Co-operation is being carried out and more money is coming from outside sources. Library salaries are improving. However, librarians have not been active enough in telling the public of their collections, services, and themselves. Recruiting has not been done well. There is a tendency to forget that our chief concern is

with books. Knowledge of books gains respect for us from the faculty. More bookmen are needed in libraries, particularly in the smaller colleges. Changes in the college library of the future are to be expected, but physical changes are likely to be minor. Dissemination of information is likely to be one of our principal tasks. Mechanical aids will help in our technical processes and will speed routines. Microfilms, etc. may be supplemented by newer devices, but the book is likely to remain supreme in colleges. The changes in educational patterns are less certain. More students will mean greater demands on the college library. There will probably be more emphasis on science despite the need for general education. Standards may fall, the library having not enough or the wrong books. Again the library may have the right books but not be used. This depends on the attitude of the educators. In colleges where the standard of teaching is low the library may be cut out of the educational process. We need the means to strengthen the position of librarians in such institutions. This may be done through the ACRL whose standards might be passed on to the accrediting boards. If these are unacceptable to the boards our own accrediting board for college libraries could be set up. Certain colleges having special subject areas might recommend books in those areas. Individually the college librarian should attempt to gain the confidence of the faculty by his knowledge of technical processes and of books. What the librarian says will be more impressive if his ideas on general education, shown through the wise purchase of books and the wise administration of his library, are evident. Books must be made available on all sides of controversial topics. Every act in the operation of the library is decisive. The librarian must take the responsibilities necessary for the preservation of intellectual freedom.

8812 College libraries versus the rising tide, William G. Land. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (5) September 1958, 398-403. 5 references.

There is an increasing number of enrolments in U.S. colleges. If traditional concepts of library service are still applied, the service will break down. Some rethinking is necessary. Many plans for new buildings are being considered. In some cases no new building would be necessary if library activities were to pervade all phases of student life. The function of the library is usually considered to be a static one, but the teaching function of the library can be very important. An organizational division into the two operations of technical processes and of teaching is implied. The type of staff required thus becomes not the library science graduate but more of the scholar interest in teaching. The reference service can be expanded into a teaching service. The cost of technical processes should be reduced, by combining book selection and ordering with institutions of similar type, reducing the elaborateness of cataloguing, for example. Fewer records in catalogues will make the addition and discarding of books much cheaper. Perhaps undergraduate textbooks could be placed under the control of the student body instead of under library control. Consideration of library problems must be faced before the full flood of student enrolment is upon us. Planning requires firm definition of educational policy and co-ordinated action by college administrator, faculty and librarian.

8813 Government publications in the classroom, David E. Estes. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (1) January 1959, 78-80.

Government publications are valuable library material, but, because of their diversity, are difficult to use. Emory University Library has prepared two

guides to their use. Group instruction is also given. Federal documents are now included in the introductory course on American Government and for the past five years lectures have been given on this topic. Wider use of bibliographical aids for U.S. government documents has resulted. The lectures are described.

8814 Documents in the Divisional Library, Frank A. Lundy and Eugene M. Johnson. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (6) November 1958, 463-466.

The University of Nebraska is organized for service and administration into subject divisions. Until recently the government publications collection was not split up, being organized and housed by the social studies division. There were no entries for the collection in the public catalogues. In 1956 it was decided to treat government publications in the same way as other materials. They are now selected according to their subject content by the divisional libraries. The College of Agriculture Library is making records of the collection. Each serial title will be recorded in the visible index file. Permanent monographs, not in series, will be treated in similar fashion to non-government monographs. Those of current interest will be shelved according to the Superintendent of Documents Classification and no additional records will be made for them. Ephemeral materials will be kept in vertical files.

8815 The Bull's Head Bookshop — a unique library bookstore, I. T. Littleton. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (6) November 1958, 471-473. 5 references.

The Bull's Head Bookshop and rental library in the University of North Carolina Library was founded 25 years ago in an attempt to solve the problem of providing an adequate selection of good books by the library on a limited budget. It is a non-profit store but must be self-supporting as it receives no grant from the Library or the University. Any monies surplus to expenses are used to buy more books and to provide better services. Emphasis is on books which will encourage wider reading; no textbooks are sold or rented. All books held may be bought, whilst three quarters of them may also be rented. To prevent overstocking only a few copies of a title are bought at one time. Any titles not moving are sold off cheaply as are used rental copies. Commercial booksellers and the Bull's Head operate peaceably together. Amongst other extras, the Bull's Head holds teas at which local authors or faculty members give talks.

8816 The microfacsimile in American research libraries, Lawrence S. Thompson. *Libri*, **8** (3-4) 1958, 209-222.

As long ago as 1912 the Library of Congress was using a Photostat, but it was not until the 1930s that microtechniques became common with the addition of microcards and Microprint in the 1940s. Today many research libraries have their own 35mm. cameras which are used in a variety of places to photograph original books and manuscripts. Xerography has largely replaced the Photostat method. Many of the publications that are available in microtext are briefly described. Archives have been the most commonly copied materials. All local newspapers are now being microfilmed by local State Archives or State Libraries. Microcards have proved unsuitable for reproduction of newspapers. In order to make better use of microtechniques there is need for: (i) planning to avoid duplication of effort; (ii) adequate bibliographical information about what is published and for the information to be given on the microtext copies as well; (iii) good reading machines for microcards and Microprint.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

8817 The development of medical library service in British Columbia, Doreen Fraser. *Brit. Columbia Lib. Q.*, 22 (2) October 1958, 3-11. References.

A brief historical description is followed by a directory of nine medical libraries giving name, address, librarian, date of establishment, hours of opening, clientele, seating, size of collection, journal subscriptions, special collections and facilities for use. The libraries are: Vancouver Medical Association Library (1906); Victoria Med. L. (1922); Westminster Med. Assn. L. (1953); Biomedical Branch L. (Vancouver General Hospital) (1952); St. Paul's Hospital L. (1950); Shaughnessy Hospital L. (1947); Brit. Columbia Department of Health and Welfare L. (mid 1930's); Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine L. (1946); Biomedical L. (1950).

8818 La bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris [The library of the city of Paris] Henry de Surirey de Saint-Rémy. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (27) November 1958, 121-124.

This library was opened in 1763 and had a stormy existence both during the Revolution and later when it was burned down in 1871. A gift in 1872 of a large private collection of material on the history of Paris gave it its specialist character which is preserved by the present policy of filling gaps in the stock and buying new works of interest to future historians of the city. The general catalogue forms a Parisian bibliography and the Central index of Parisian documentation, in progress, forms a unique bibliographical tool by virtue of its detailed information.

8819 Landwirtschaftliche Zentralbibliothek der Deutschen Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften zu Berlin, Günther Meyer. *Q. Bull. IAALD*, 4 (1) January 1959, 1-4.

The Central Agricultural Library of the German Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Berlin, f. 1951, contains c. 121,000 items and currently receives 1,800 periodicals. It holds a very large collection of agricultural literature from the USSR and the European Peoples Democracies. About 40,000 earlier books from libraries which have ceased to exist are provisionally catalogued by photocopying the title-pages and arranging them in an alphabetical catalogue. The library is a public one and takes part in German and international interlibrary loans and exchanges of publications.

8820 Büchereiarbeit in Krankenhäusern [Library work in hospitals] Gertrud Gelderblom. *Kulturarbeit*, 10 (12) 1958, 238-240.

Although the provision of books for hospital patients has been discussed in Germany for the last 50 years and its therapeutic value is recognised, little has been done to establish proper libraries. The 5,000 volumes per 1,000 beds which has been suggested as a norm would entail considerable expenditure which would have to be borne by the hospital if no outside help were available. In addition, library service is difficult to fit into the normal routine of a hospital. The three examples of libraries in hospitals reported from Frankfurt on the Main are so varied that comparison is difficult. Much may be learned from experience in Scandinavia and other Western European countries.

8821 A poetry library, Helen Spalding. *Books*, (321) January-February 1959, 26-27.

The Poetry Library of the Arts Council is housed at 7 Albemarle St., W.1, the home of the National Book League. About 160 poets are represented : mostly British poets whose work has been published in Britain since 1930, and American poets who have published in Britain. The poetry panel's aim is to make available a good range of work by living poets who reach and sustain a professional standard of practice. The library attempts to be a systematic collection of all the most interesting work available : works of individual poets and modern anthologies. Duplicate copies of nearly all works are held, one for reference, the other for loan to accredited persons. A printed catalogue, with supplements, is available.

8822 Unfamiliar libraries IV : Bamburgh Castle, A. I. Doyle. *Book Collector*, 8 (1) Spring 1959, 14-24. Illus.

The Bamburgh library was formed by members of the Sharp family during the period 1660-1800, and by the Crowe trustees until the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1938 it was moved to Durham Chapter Library, and last year transferred on indefinite loan to Durham University library. Some of the rare books it contains are described.

8823 Egy főúri palota átépítése az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár számára [Rebuilding an aristocrat's palace to suit the purposes of the Hungarian Central Technical Library] Tibor Tombor. *Magyar Könyvszemle*, 74 (4) October-December 1958, 307-325. Phot., plans.

By moving to new premises the library and the documentation centre of the Hungarian Central Technical Library have been brought together. Since 1955 the librarian and the architect have collaborated to adapt a Baroque style palace built in 1881 to become a modern library. The design centres round a four-storey bookstack to hold 200,000v. and the possibility of adding another four floors later. On the first floor are the periodicals room, lending library, central information service, reading room for 100 readers and catalogues. There is also provision for research workers (30 seats), patents collection and a room in which to study them, cloakroom, refreshment bar, smoking-room and lounge. On the second floor are the classification and cataloguing departments. The department for technical documentation ; the register of translations department, the offices of the editors concerned with reviews in Hungarian and foreign languages, the microfilm and photo-studios are at the other end of the building with access from another street.

8824 Il problema dell'informazione di fronte alla scienza e alla tecnica : osservazioni per una metodologia della informazione scientifica [The problem of information on science and technology : observations for a methodology of scientific information] Bruno Balbis. *Note di bibliografia e di documentazione scientifica*, Roma, Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche, 1958, 1-14.

The author defines scientific information ; illustrates its importance, means and sphere of action : distinguishes it in highly specialized and popular use ; points out the need of qualified information officers. He describes a course on technical and scientific information that has been held in Rome since 1956-1957 ;

and states that the Commission for special libraries of the Italian Library Association is preparing for 1959 the publication of a Guide to Italian sources of special information.

8825 *Bibliotheca Bodmeriana*, Arthur Rau. *Book Collector*, 7 (4) Winter 1958, 386-395; 8 (1) Spring 1959, 31-45. Illus.

An account of some of the more valuable manuscripts and printed books in Dr. Martin Bodmer's private library at Geneva.

8826 *7,000 Church Libraries*, Marilyn Hager. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 33 (1) September 1958, 51-55. Photos.

To improve a programme of Christian education almost 7,000 church libraries have been organised by the Southern Baptist Convention in the U.S.A. The Church Library Service produces a catalogue and a manual standardising procedures, organises study courses, and assists in book selection.

8827 *Bibliographic organization in law libraries — a panel*. *Law Lib. J.*, 51 (4) November 1958, 338-355.

Bibliographic organization is defined and an account is given of how it is achieved in the Yale Law Library. The importance of cataloguing is discussed. A law library administrator stresses among other things: (i) every practicable effort should be made to bring books and readers together with the minimum of formality; (ii) rarely can it be said there is only one way in which a given thing can be done; (iii) on important issues all staff members who can contribute a significant point of view should be consulted in order not to overlook an important consideration in reaching a decision; (iv) the inadequacy of funds usually requires hard choices between important aspects of the work. Good service requires more adequate financial support and the library administrator will probably have to assume more responsibility for the raising of funds.

8828 *How we use microrecording — a panel*. *Law Lib. J.*, 51 (4) November 1958, 365-371.

The chief virtue of micro-materials lies in furnishing literature which due to scarcity would not be available at all, e.g. the U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs. By their very nature micro-materials will always have certain limitations. Nevertheless as they become more widely distributed the scope of any law library collection can be enormously widened. Microfilm is a copying process, while microcard, Microprint, etc., are edition processes, i.e. unless 20 or more copies are made microfilm is the most economical. Only little-used, bulky and bibliographically complete units will yield substantial storage savings on microfilm in its present stage of development. 100 ft. rolls made of different short-run items are unsatisfactory to consult. Filmstrips overcome this difficulty but lose much of the storage advantage of microfilm. Experimentation with microcard may result soon for example in the complete *Harvard Law Review* condensed on a 5 x 3 in. card. In the development of microtext a break-even point may be reached where the cost of reading machines plus the cost of space to house them will equal the cost of building new stack space for books. More research is necessary on the storage-cost-use relationship of microtext within the complexity of law library administration. In the interests of research a plan of co-operative microfilming of all the briefs and records of the Federal Courts of Appeal might prove economically feasible.

8829 The bibliographic research team, Marjorie Y. Fizette, Bruce E. Jones and Robert W. Gibson, Jr. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (6) July-August 1958, 253-255. Illus.

Research workers have come to realise that the many hours spent on literature searches may be saved by employing the help of a literature specialist. At the Batelle Memorial Institute bibliographic research teams, consisting of a subject expert and an information specialist, are used. The information specialist is usually at least a B.Sc. in one of the physical sciences, having a good general technical knowledge. For internal requests the subject expert is usually the person making the request; for outside requests an appropriate subject expert is found from inside the Institute. Before beginning the search the information specialist consults the subject expert, firstly for clarification of the boundary lines of the search, secondly in the hope he can define the chronological period to be covered, then for aid in determining sources, fourthly for an explanation of the significance of the subject areas. As the search proceeds the subject expert can ensure that the references are pertinent and of high quality. The information specialist often becomes something of an expert himself as a result of the conferences and search.

8830 Business library, Caterpillar Tractor Company, Mariana K. Reith. *Illinois Libs.*, **40** (10) December 1958, 845-847.

(See LSA 6946 describing the Research Library). This library at the main plant in Peoria was established in 1957 to provide for the non-technical departments. It has 3,500 catalogued items, files 250 periodical sets and displays recent issues of another 700 periodicals. Subjects covered are those of interest to the firm, domestic and foreign markets, business English, public speaking, secretarial practice, as well as general reference books. A file is maintained of the interests and projects in all departments and this helps to avoid duplication of effort and put members of staff in touch with others working on a similar idea. There is a staff of two professional librarians and one clerk. Each month the library issues over 500 items and deals with nearly 1,000 reference requests.

8831 The Library of International Relations, Chicago, Eloise ReQua. *Illinois Libs.*, **41** (1) January 1959, 51-54.

A research and reference library founded in 1932 and specialising in 20th century world economic, social and political conditions. Among its collections are over 30,000 research studies and many reports and speeches by leading scholars and statesmen. The library has an educational programme which includes the organisation of conferences, seminars and round-table discussions with statesmen or specialists.

8832 Printed research materials in the Huntington Library, Lorene Pouncey. *Libri*, **8** (3-4) 1958, 285-292.

Outlines the collection made by Henry Edwards Huntington between 1908-1927 and later additions. There are now 215,000v. of rare books kept in closed stacks and a reference library of 150,000v. on open shelves. The rare books cover American and English history and literature from the beginning of printing to the close of the 19th century, including 5,300 incunabula and 13,000 items from the *Short-title catalogue*. There are also books on printing, bookbinding, typography and many maps, prints, drawings, photographs and music. The

reference collection includes biographies, criticisms, historical studies, definitive editions, political, topographical and religious histories, and books on book production and such tools as the *British Museum Catalogue*.

8833 Dynamic needs for information reshape the library function, E. L. D'Ouville and J. W. Mohlman. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (9) November 1958, 427-430.

The correct use of literature and other information sources calls for an information specialist. He can orientate a newcomer to a subject field and can serve on a research team to ensure that old literature is not overlooked and that new developments are followed. He can also prepare surveys and supplements as the research progresses. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) has now appointed scientists to the information staff to survey literature and to supplement conventional library services. So that library staff are fully acquainted with research projects individual members of the information research group work closely with the research teams. Patent liaison staff meet the library staff frequently. Having knowledge of both research work and library work the information research group is often able to suggest improvements in library services.

8834 Technical information activities of a petroleum research library, Leonore Rogalski. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (8) October 1958, 371-375. Photo.

The Research Library of Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Illinois, was founded in 1926. It serves all divisions and subsidiaries of the company: administrative, manufacturing, engineering, and research. Book stock is 10,000v. 250 periodicals are regularly received; many are circulated on request. Many government, commercial, and society reports and technical publications are kept. There is also a subject file of articles, reprints and brochures classified by subject. The Library has a microfilm collection of doctoral theses, selected government reports, and company staff publications. Service to users is emphasised. Information is disseminated in two special bulletins: *What's New*, an annotated bibliography collected from all material received in the library, and *Library Bulletin of Abstracts* prepared by the chemists on the library staff. Literature searching is an important function of the library.

8835 Public relations activities of special libraries, Irene M. Strieby. *Lib. Trends*, **7** (2) October 1958, 290-297. References.

Relating the article to libraries in industry, the author shows how their work extends beyond the organisation they serve. Information and books are exchanged with other libraries; and the librarian should take part in professional activities. There is, however, no substitute for good service. Appended is a checklist of media and techniques for public relations in special libraries.

8836 Some problems of technical services in special libraries, Maurice F. Tauber. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (6) July-August 1958, 241-246. 10 references.

Technical services in special libraries are a little different from those in other libraries but their aim is the same. Since the publication of *Technical Services in Libraries* (Columbia University Press, 1954) larger libraries have tended to co-ordinate technical services. In other libraries acquisition and cataloguing processes are being streamlined and more selective cataloguing is being practised. The possibilities of mechanical aids are being considered. Technical service problems are increasingly being studied and reported to the profession through

the journals. Interest in documentation is growing and analysis of the research into various aspects of librarianship including technical services, is in progress. Now that many library schools require a thesis for a Master's degree in library science it is hoped some of the problems of technical services will be systematically considered.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

8837 Public library associations in British Columbia, Robert L. Davison. *Brit. Columbia Lib. Q.*, 22 (3) January 1959, 13-17.

In order to establish a public library association, 10 persons must sign and submit to the Public Library Commission a declaration to form an association under Part III of the Public Libraries Act. If the declaration is approved the association is registered as a corporation with the Registrar of Companies. A library board similar to that administering a municipal library is then set up but an association library has no right to support by the local taxing authority. However, almost every association has received grants from its local municipal council and 19 of the 43 associations have contact with a government-appointed professional librarian and access to a government financed book collection and distribution system. Accommodation has been a serious problem and many associations are still working in cramped quarters.

8838 Biblioteksradet tager afstand fra lanerafgift [Bill proposing the introduction of subscriptions in Danish public libraries] *Bogens Verden*, 41 (1) February 1959, 12-15.

Gives the statement made by the Danish Library Council — which consists of representatives of the Ministry of Education, the State Libraries, local authorities, and various groups within the Danish L.A. — and put before the Parliamentary Committee now considering the revision of the Danish P.L. Act. The suggestion, made in the press and in Parliament, to introduce compulsory subscriptions from borrowers is vigorously opposed. It would mean a deplorable departure from Scandinavian and Western European library policy. Libraries do not harm the book trade. Free loans have always been made by the State libraries and it would be unreasonable to discriminate between readers using State libraries and public libraries. The unity of the Danish library service would be destroyed. The actual difficulties of collecting any subscriptions are also pointed out. 1,500 libraries would be involved and there would probably be suggestions that certain categories, e.g. children, old people, students, armed forces, should be exempt.

8839 Håndbog for mindre biblioteker [Handbook for small libraries] 2nd rev. ed. Dansk Bibliografisk Kontor, 1958, 144 p. (Statens Bibliotekstil-syns publikationer, 21).

In 12 chapters on different administrative and practical subjects this handbook gives information for non-professional Danish parish-librarians and also serves as textbook for the special courses for parish-librarians held by the Danish Library School. Some of the subjects are : the call and task of the parish-librarian ; library legislation ; library-premises and furniture ; book-selection ; circulation work ; the children's library ; the library in the life of the parish.

8840 Valtion kirjastotoimikunnan toimintaa [Activities of the State Library Committee] K.R. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (9) November 1958, 233-235.

Matters dealt with concerned mostly library quarters and subsidies for their building and maintenance. There is some reduction in the number of buildings under construction compared with 1957. Subsidies were given to 11 rural government areas, 1 borough, and 1 town. A new feature is the submission to the committee of annual reports by library inspectors, so that the committee will have a better picture of developments in every area during the previous year.

8841 Kirjastolain ympärillä on liikettä—mutta viekö se eteenpäin? [Activity touching on the library law—but will it lead anywhere?] *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (10) December 1958, 245.

This number of *Kirjastolehti* contains an account of two newspaper articles dealing with the reform of the library law. It will also be discussed in the cultural and political conference arranged by the Finnish Cultural Foundation in January 1959. Particularly the question of what is termed author's compensation will be taken up. A delegation of the Finnish Authors' Association suggested to the Minister of Education that this compensation should be dealt with separately from the library law. The representatives of workers' educational institutions also may have abandoned the "gentlemen's agreement" that the library law should have first place in the reform of the laws concerning popular education. There is no reason for bitterness — if these separate motions reach parliament, the library law will probably follow inevitably.

8842 Kuulumisia Ahvenanmaalta [News from Åland] Sten-Olof Westman. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (10) December 1958, 266.

A small central library which corresponds to county libraries elsewhere, has been operating for three years in the same house as the Mariehamn town library. It has received an annual grant from the autonomous government of Åland and book donations from Sweden and Åbo Academy. There are plans for a library bus service which would carry people to the central library and back to their homes.

8843 Gesichtspunkte für ein deutsches Büchereigesetz [Viewpoints on a German library act] Burkhard Macholz. *Kulturarbeit*, 11 (2) 1959, 36-40.

Just at a time when they could do most good there is a shortage of libraries and librarians in Germany. Left alone, individual states will take decades to provide a proper library service. The press, Parliament, and the academic world do not realise the importance of the problem. A public library act, such as the USA and Great Britain have had for 100 years, has been discussed since the war, without success. Local authorities must have the responsibility for libraries but with help from the central government. An act could be either mandatory or permissive or offer financial incentives. By spending more on libraries book production would be encouraged, adult education helped, leisure time made more enjoyable and young people protected against trashy literature.

8844 Principles for public library development, Lionel R. McColvin. *Ind. Lib.*, 13 (2) September 1958, 43-49.

Indian librarians must demonstrate the values and purposes of public libraries : they must learn from other countries' mistakes. Wrong standards result in provision of a poor library — poor in stock, staff, premises and service — or in attempts to provide comprehensive coverage all at once with inevitable failure. Wrong principles result in libraries which charge fees, which cater only for certain sections and classes of the community, which do not let readers handle the books, and which are used for limited propaganda purposes. Wrong organization produces dead, unattractive, useless libraries, not integrated in a large, efficient system which alone can provide efficient service, even though such service is dispensed through small units such as branches or travelling libraries. The administrative unit for Indian libraries should be the State, with a hierarchy of regions, municipalities, districts and villages. Wrong staffing can be avoided by training librarians in model demonstration libraries and in library schools. The right men must be attracted by making the career a rewarding one with good pay, good conditions, good opportunities and satisfactory status.

8845 Sallustio Bandini e la fondazione della Biblioteca Pubblica di Siena [Sallustio Bandini and the foundation of the Public Library in Siena] Gino Garosi. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani*, 1959, 86-90. Illus.

The first collection of the actual Public Library in Siena was constituted by the books that the archdeacon Bandini offered in the 18th century to the University of Siena : the works concern all fields of knowledge ; in the following years many other volumes were added to them.

8846 Folkebibliotekene i Norge 1957-58 [Public libraries in Norway 1957-58] Anders Andreassen. *Bok og Bibliotek*, 25 (6) November 1958, 293-302.

The Library Central has now established a Bibliographical Department with two librarians ; it has also set up its own bookbinding workshop. Norway is suffering from a shortage of librarians and special arrangements have been made for new entrants to receive training. Audio-visual aids are now regarded as a normal part of a library's stock. The revision of the Library Law, last revised in 1955, is under consideration and the following subjects need clarification : the future size of municipalities ; the responsibilities of the State, counties and municipalities regarding public instruction ; library co-operation and inter-library loans ; improved aid to Norwegian authors. During the year the four libraries for the blind have been raised to the status of central libraries.

8847 The place of the South African Library in the life of the nation. D. H. Varley. *Q. Bull. S. Afr. Lib.*, 3 (2) 1958, 37-44.

The South African Public Library was established under that title 140 years ago, but a nucleus of books dates back to 1761. Here the author, who is the Chief Librarian, traces the development of the library, giving details of early and present day activities, particularly in relation to the general library scene in South Africa. Mention is made of outstanding items in the collection, and the library's publications, including the newly launched *Africana Nova*, are discussed.

8848 A librarian's digest of The California Public Library Commission Report No. 1; edited by Raymond M. Holt. *Calif. Lib.*, **20** (1) January 1959, 22-43. Tables.

New legislation in California to aid development of state-wide public library service is under discussion. In this lengthy summary of the Report, official statements are quoted and commented upon by the editor. General statements on the value of public library services, are followed by detailed statistics of the present distribution of libraries, bookstocks, staff, expenditures and buildings. Special problems discussed concern : (i) affiliated libraries ; (ii) county school libraries ; (iii) public library and school library ; (iv) staff classification and pay ; (v) county and municipal libraries ; (vi) use of libraries by non-residents ; (vii) library 'systems' ; (viii) co-operative activities. The California L.A.'s Public Library Commission Liaison Committee drew up recommendations and these were approved by the Commission in January 1959. Of these a few are noted here : (i) the desirability that a library or library system should serve a minimum population of 100,000, or an area of 3,000 sq. miles in low-population areas ; (ii) the annual addition of 3,000 new and current adult titles, 400 juvenile titles, 300 current adult and juvenile periodical titles, and the provision of at least 2,000 reference titles at H.Q. ; (iii) centralised processing ; (iv) professional and non-professional duties and staff ; (v) annual expenditure of \$2 per head from local sources, to which state grants may be added ; (vi) revision of laws to allow establishment of the co-operative library system and the multi-library system.

8849 The Regents' proposals for meeting requirements in 1959-60 for the pursuit of educational excellence in New York State. *Bookmark* (New York State Library), **18** (4) January 1959, 85-86.

An account of recommendations for the improvement of library services in the state by increasing the minimum expenditure from 25 to 30 cents per head ; increasing the state grant to New York P.L. Reference Department from \$150,000 to \$400,000, and other means including the formation of public library systems to cover the whole of the State. This will take time, but it is estimated that well over half the counties in the State will be covered by the end of 1959.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice

8850 Porin kaupunginkirjasto 100-vuotias [Centenary of Pori Town Library] Henry Granfors. *Kirjastolehti*, **52** (1) January 1959, 8-11.

The library was founded by two student brothers, Clas Gabriel and Johan Filip von Schantz, who in 1863 donated money to Pori town and rural congregations. The library was for a long time looked after by teachers. Its popularity has been very great from the start. An old and too small library building has been its greatest problem in recent decades. The library has now 90,000v. and the use of the children's department in particular have increased during recent years.

8851 Tampereen tietellinen kirjasto [Research library in Tampere] *Kirjastolehti*, **51** (8) October 1958, 202-203.

A new research library was opened in Tampere in the beginning of October. The library is administered by the municipality. It has a reading room, book store and staff rooms. The floor space is 209 square metres. The library now

has 9,000 v., of which 2,000 are reference books mostly in the field of technology. The rest of the books have been given to the library by private donors. In addition, 230 periodicals — chiefly foreign technical journals — have been subscribed to, some of which with their earlier volumes were moved there from the public library in Tampere. The library will serve mostly as a reference library, but will also allow home loans as far as possible.

8852 La nouvelle bibliothèque municipale de Tours [The new public library at Tours] René Fillet. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, **3** (12) December 1958, 883-896. Plan, photos.

The former library was burnt down in 1940 and a large and imposing new building was opened in 1957. This five-storied building has a facade of 216 feet and is 90 feet high. As well as adult and junior lending departments, it houses the regional library H.Q., a record library, and lecture hall. Details are given of the equipment, decoration, etc. and some faults, such as the queues caused by the Browne charging system, and overcrowding in the junior library are mentioned.

8853 Die städtische Musikbibliothek München [The Munich city music library] Alfons Ott. *Kulturarbeit*, **11** (1) 1959, 18-19.

Starting as the 2,000v. music library of Paul Marsop which he opened to the public in 1902 and presented to the city in 1907, this library grew to 7,000 items by 1926 and 50,000 by 1933. Reorganised in 1945, it then consisted of 90,000 items and was the largest music library in the world. All types of amateur and professional musicians are served by reference and lending departments and non-book aids. 10,000 books a month are borrowed by 6,000 registered readers, 40% of whom are professional musicians.

8854 New branches in Buckinghamshire, Gwenda Jones. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **60** (12) December 1958, 369-372. Illus.

The Buckinghamshire County branch library at Princes Risborough consists of three converted cottages and was opened in December 1956. The branch library at Beaconsfield, opened in March 1957, is the county's first post-war library and was designed as a prototype for subsequent branch buildings. This latter library embodies a number of interesting features: a garden setting; a canopy running across the full width of the front of the building; and the need for conformity to the domestic architecture in the area. Details of the equipment used in these two branch libraries are given.

8855 St. John's Library, Keswick, W. E. Alder-Barrett. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **61** (2) February 1959, 33-35.

St. John's Library, Keswick, had a continued existence as a subscription library from 1849 until June 1958, when it was taken over by the Cumberland County Library, and the Keswick District Library moved into the redecorated old building. The history of the library, its finance and book-stock, and the names of the local authors who were associated with the library, are recorded.

8856 The Metropolitan Special Collections Scheme after ten years, K. G. Hunt. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **61** (1) January 1959, 12-14.

An extract from a short survey prepared in September 1958 for the Association of Metropolitan Chief Librarians deals firstly with collection of older fiction

(Metropolitan Joint Fiction Reserve), play sets, and the collections of fiction in the lesser used European languages (with two statistical tables), and then with the subject collections of books and periodicals. Total stocks of the Metropolitan Special Collections amounted to 255,053v., superimposed on general collections of a reasonably high level.

8857 Mobile library service in Greece. An article based on information supplied by Stella Peppas-Xeflouda, Head of the Mobile Library Service, Athens. *Ind. Lib.*, 13 (2) September 1958, 61-62. Illus.

(See LSA 7979 & 8632). The Athens mobile library service was inaugurated on 4th July 1957. This marked the beginning of large-scale book lending from libraries in Greece. Unesco provided the 4-ton bookmobile, which was equipped with film projector and shelf and box space for 3,500 books. The service is the responsibility of the Library of the Ministry of Education, whose Librarian was appointed to direct it. A plan has been drawn up to give most of the 50 administrative districts of Greece their own lending centres, each with its own van. The Athens service was the first of these to operate. It deposits 50 to 150 books at each of the centres it visits, to be cared for by the local authority, usually through the schoolmaster of the district. The books are changed at intervals of from one to three months. Within six months 135 centres were in use and these are giving great encouragement to local authorities to set up permanent centres with their own book stocks.

8858 Problems of default in public libraries, O. P. Gupta. *Ind. Lib.*, 13 (2) September 1958, 63-65.

The Unesco Project Library at Delhi has had to face serious problems of non-return of books in its seven years' life. Until recently it required a guarantee from a responsible citizen for every library membership registration, but even this did not deter the hard cases amongst its defaulters. Also many false addresses were found and many guarantors objected to the liability when faced with it. Legal action to the bitter end produced the required results but was shown to be costly and undesirable. Procedure for dealing with defaulters is outlined, culminating in legal notices being served after books are eight weeks overdue. Recommendations are required now, rather than guarantees, so that sponsors are no longer responsible for their nominees' debts. Cards are sent to the address given by each new reader to inform him that his tickets are available; this acts as a check on false addresses. The author considers that one legal notice sent for each 1,000 books issued is 'not alarming and shows a high sense of responsibility on the part of the great majority of readers'.

8859 Bibliotekenes plass i kulturlivet og folkeopplysningen [The role of libraries as cultural educational forces] Leif J. Wilhelmsen. *Bok og Bib.*, 25 (6) November 1958, 312-318.

There is need for more co-ordination and specialisation in the efforts of libraries in association with similar work done by other institutions. The tactics of public instruction must be revised in the light of modern concepts of education, psychology and advertising techniques; more use must be made of many of the methods used in the entertainment industry. Two trends are clearly discernible: (i) libraries will remain the cornerstones of public instruction; (ii) the importance of the book in educational work is declining in comparison with audio-visual

aids. It is important to remember the need for co-ordination of efforts by various organisations when new libraries are being planned and sited. If libraries are to advance from being service stations for the distribution of media, and become leaders and initiators, then library staff must have a different training from the present one, with more emphasis placed on educational methods.

8860 The business of librarianship, T. MacCallum Walker. *Leabharlann*, 16 (4) December 1958, 115-128.

Competition from business, industry, agriculture and education is forcing up the level of standards which are accepted as the current norm ; standards in library services have also risen ; senior posts frequently require professional qualifications and a university degree. Instead of the all-too-common interest in technical minutiae, there must be more serious consideration of the purpose, function and necessity for any gadget or technique introduced. The "business" side of librarianship is concerned with (i) buying, (ii) processing, and (iii) selling. (i) Books should be selected by the librarian who is the book expert. Order forms should be standardised and should at the same time provide the essential record and thereby avoid wasteful copying. (ii) Processing should include the use of duplicate invoices instead of accession registers. One label for ownership and issue record instead of two. Classification as found in BNB should be followed to an extent appropriate to the needs of the particular library. The value of chain-subject-indexing needs to be more fully appreciated. Cataloguing should be kept simple. The librarian must not be hypnotised by detailed classification or become a pedant in cataloguing. The overall economics of a sheaf catalogue permitting carbon copies should be seriously considered. (iii) Library services in a new housing area should begin as early as possible and not await the erection of permanent buildings. A network of small branches can give a better service through decentralisation, and make better use of qualified staff although perhaps require more staff. Existing libraries must be modernised to compete with other business premises. New assistants should start with behind-the-scenes work and eventually graduate to public service : in business the best men are on the sales end. Services must be advertised boldly and continuously. All of these aspects of "business" should be studied in detail by accurate costing in order to achieve the maximum efficiency and give the maximum service for the minimum cost.

8861 Trenger bibliotekarene flere kunnskaper i kontororganisasjon ? [Do librarians need more knowledge of office administration ?] Torborg Collin. *Bok og Bib.*, 25 (6) November 1958, 319-329. References.

With the emphasis today on the use of books, coupled with the shortage of librarians, has there been enough attention paid to the rationalisation of routine work ? Other countries have introduced studies for work simplification and have introduced many machines and aids into library work. The Norwegian Library Association should set up working committees on such subjects as office equipment, accounting, budgetting, filing, etc.

8862 Human relations in the library : staff council, in-service training, and democratic administration, Oswald H. Joerg. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 33 (6) February 1959, 423-424.

Describes practices in the Evansville, Ind., P.L. The staff participate in policy making. Supervisors receive in-service training through lectures, discussions

and role playing. A staff council composed of 12 librarians from the central library and the branches holds a monthly meeting. A staff institute is held twice a year. Recognition is given for superior work done by the non-professional staff. There is a higher award open to all members of the staff. A professional staff member attends library committee meetings and reports to the staff council. The staff is kept fully informed of the progress of the library.

8863 Book stocks and book selection, Dermot Foley. *Leabharlann*, 16 (4) December 1958, 129-137.

The only principle of book selection noticeable in early Irish public libraries was the one of getting as many books for one's money as possible. This has resulted in some appalling accumulations of worthless books. After 1946 re-education in every level of society presented a challenge to libraries, but even so, library authorities have been reluctant to discard vigorously because of the pernicious belief in quantity or in a "factor" of one volume per head. Yet such bookstocks are a danger to education, and, when discards are sent to county institutions, a danger to health. Rejection of stock requires skill and can only be done by a trained librarian. The first criterion of selection — or rejection — should be quality. Paperbound books — as an apparent solution to problems of storage or of convenience, as in bookmobiles — have serious disadvantages for libraries. Libraries must not rely on the Irish Central Library for Students for books which should be available locally. Selection should be done at first hand rather than from reviews and catalogues. The librarian should have ample time for this important work. Yet Ireland has few good bookshops and the librarian must always remember that the bookseller is only carrying a selection of books which he hopes to sell and which bears no relation to book selection for a library and even less to the requirements of the reference library which is to be the community's storehouse of knowledge.

8864 Diskusjon om bokvalg [Discussion on book values] *Bok og Bibliotek*, 26 (1) January 1959, 32-37.

In a paper by Kr. Lunder on *Unpopular literature and public libraries*, the various types of books which are not generally comprehensible, i.e., unpopular, are discussed. These include books at all levels which in any way make demands upon a reader's mind; books of a very specialised nature, appealing to a minority. Examination of the books on the shelves will reveal many books of value which are less worn and less read. Yet good book selection will always see that such books are bought in order to display books of quality, to satisfy every taste, to provide opportunities for developing taste and feeling for the good book. Marit Svenson dealt with *Popular literature and public libraries*. If the library's first duty is public enlightenment then there would seem to be no case for following public demand for poor quality, light reading. The failings of much of this literature are pointed out: poor delineation of human character; superficial treatment of the milieu; stress on tastes and vogues of the moment; style of writing which is soon outmoded. One must remember the limitations of certain sections of the public. They cannot understand difficult books; their reading only just struggles along against other competitors for their time because of the excitement value of the literature. Thus while it has no message, such books can help readers who feel that they are shut out from literature of higher quality. For them this literature provides a necessary foundation and the book selector's task is to find the best books of this type.

8865 Mobile Mark II, Stuart Perry. *N.Z. Libs.*, **21** (6) September 1958, 126-129. Photos.

Describes, with interior and exterior photographs, a mobile library trailer supplied to Wellington City Library to replace a vehicle in use for 17 years. Total cost about £5,000. The towing unit is separate. The trailer is 27ft. long and carries 2,830 books. The raised part over the coupling to the towing unit is used for children's books. The exterior is blue, grey and white, with a yellow door and gold lettering; inside is grey. The desk and entrance are at the rear end. Parking places have been marked out permanently on the road close to electricity points. Hours of service are displayed on the footpath.

8866 Techniques modernes du prêt [Modern loan techniques] Pierre Riberette. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, **3** (11) November 1958, 793-810. Bibliog.

A survey of charging systems ranging over indicators, Brown, Newark, Westminster Token charging, transaction cards, photo-charging, punched cards, and the extremely efficient but expensive Montclair, New Jersey, system, has been made mainly with public libraries in mind, but the special needs of university libraries are also considered.

8867 Fast service at lower cost, Andrew Geddes. *Pioneer*, **21** (4) July-August 1958, 6-7. Illus.

Remington Rand Photochargers have been installed at 49 branches of the Queens Borough Public Library system. Results are: (i) costs have been cut; (ii) errors in transcribing information have been eliminated; (iii) the process of 'slipping' is quicker and more efficient since it is no longer necessary to put the bookcard back into the pocket of a returned book (the bookcard is never removed from the book except momentarily to take a picture of it); and (iv) the need for a central registration file is eliminated since every transaction records the borrower's name and address.

8868 A nonmechanical system for sorting and retrieving book cards, Glenn Mallison. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **33** (5) January 1959, 362-363.

Any library can adopt a simple and efficient method of handling large sets of book cards in the daily circulation files. The system is based on (i) colour of cards; and (ii) the position of inked dots at the tops of the cards. Accurate sorting can be achieved by dividing the issue into a small number of sections and by assigning a different colour to each section. For speedy retrieval of cards, the application of dots in fixed positions will give effective location in the file.

8869 Two methods of sorting transaction cards, S. J. Butcher. *Librarian*, **47** (7) August 1958, 121-125. Illus., references.

The first method of the two tried out at Hampstead P.L. uses manual punched cards as transaction cards. They are sorted by passing a needle through the packs of cards at the appropriate hole for the category required until the cards are arranged in numerical order down to tens. A simple device shows whether the full sequence is present. This method is cheap and quick but human error is present and missing numbers have to be searched for. The second method uses mechanised punched cards coloured according to the individual library and bearing the serial number, issue period, library and figure. At weekly intervals cards are mechanically sorted, interpolated against the master pack in the City

Treasurer's Department and the overdue situation presented. Advantages are the speed and accuracy of machine sorting. Disadvantages are that the cards are fragile and the sorting depends on the goodwill of another department.

8870 Public relations beginnings in Britain, John Wakeman. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (2) October 1958, 318-330. References.

British public libraries lend as much as United States libraries, though they are poor and understaffed, and though librarians lack the professional education to apply the remedy of public relations. Most librarians produce reports, book-lists and bulletins; but Mr. Best Harris of Plymouth is before his time in using the methods of modern communication to get good financial support from his council. County libraries have good relations with local bodies; and public interest in school and children's libraries is maintained by the enthusiasm of their librarians. Government department libraries have definite publicity programmes; but the use of the big national libraries has to be limited. The L.A. lacks organised publicity, and fails to respond when opportunities for it arise. The A.A.L. however, and regional branches of the L.A. are alive to public relations. This and the forthcoming government report are good signs for the future.

8871 Public relations of the public library, Sarah L. Wallace. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (2) October 1958, 259-268. References.

The work of a public relations officer (i) within the library, (ii) externally, is outlined. Staff help by taking part in community affairs. Other methods include the press, radio and television, visual aids, films, exhibits, printed matter, direct mail, talks, special events, work for the library by community groups. [See also pp. 248-252; 253-258; and **Are your public relations 'poor relations'?** Florence E. Harshe. *Bookmark* (New York State Lib.), 18 (4) January 1959, 87-89].

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

8872 The elementary school library: a basic beginning. *Kutztown Bull.*, 91 (2) [1958] 24p. [Kutztown, Pa., State Teachers College.] Illus., references.

Argues the need for and the importance of the elementary school library, and, with reference to a number of existing standards, describes the organisation, staffing and equipment of a school library and gives the recommended bookstock and bookfund figures. Aids to book selection, suitable magazines, and books on child study and story telling are listed.

8873 The "body" of the elementary school library program, Winifred Ladley. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (4) May 1958, 13-16. Bibliog.

Recent Russian advances have made the school library a necessity and not a luxury in the USA. Individual reading guidance to students and curricular guidance for teachers must not interfere with the teaching of basic library skills which is the joint responsibility of the librarian and the teacher. The librarian must give the initial training in an interesting way, e.g. the treasure hunt approach, and provide up-to-date material of appropriate maturity. The teacher must give

the pupils a chance to perfect the basic skills by use daily. The principal can further assist by providing publicity, adequate staff and a convenient time-table. [See also **Library activities for an elementary school**, Helen B. Baldwin. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 33 (2) October 1958, 142-145].

8874 Those dollars and cents — preparing school library budgets, Elnora M. Portteus. *Aspects of Libnp.*, (17) Summer 1958, 12p.

An examination of current statistics of child population, school library service, and the standards of provision now recommended is essential before one starts to prepare the budget. The plan must include materials for all types of children and teachers, and cover replacements, re-binding, duplicates, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, audio-visual materials, reference books, and also supplies, equipment, and petty cash. Suggested proportions for each broad subject area are given, as well as three sample budgets for schools with 500 and 1,000 pupils and specimen forms for keeping financial records.

8875 Public relations of the school library, Carolyn Irene Whitenack. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (2) October 1958, 278-289. References.

The rôle of the school library and the responsibilities of the librarian are discussed. All types of educational material are her concern, for staff as well as children. She should attend staff meetings, work with classroom teachers, and use the pupils in running the library. Media to be used for library publicity include a bulletin board, radio and television programmes and a library club. A checklist of searching questions summarizes this article.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

8876 Biblioteket i samarbejde med det organiserede ungdomsarbejde [The library in co-operation with the organized work for youth] Ole Hovman. *Bibliotekaren*, 20 (5) 1958, 134-140.

The main purpose must be not to compete with existing youth-work but to place the library as a central aid to all forms of this work and to contact the youth-organisations through the compulsory municipal youth-boards. The paper deals with some practical results from Aarhus, Jutland. Here the library has established a special section called the Pedagogical Study Collection which besides its function as a special library for educationalists and students from four training colleges is also an aid for the youth and information work containing drama-sets and sketches, guides to unseens and Punch and Judy shows, literature suitable for recitation; lantern-slides, scores for orchestras and choirs. The department also prepares small readers' guides on subjects connected with youth-work. In the future it will be necessary to include records and films and to provide youth-clubs with small book-collections.

8877 Relazione sulla attività estiva della Biblioteca per Ragazzi al Colle Oppio [Report on the Summer Activities of the Children's Library on the Oppian Hill] Vittoria Carusi. *Parola*, 41 (5) September-October 1958, 474-476. Photos.

(See LSA 6440). A table of registrations and visits to the library during the period 1955-58 shows that the former have risen from 319 to 1,114, the latter

from 2,379 to 8,707, with the most notable increases occurring in 1956 and 1958. Apart from members between 7 and 16 years of age some 200 children, aged from 3 to 6, visited the library with their parents during the past year. The importance of the library's work is felt to lie in the alternative which it offers to the dangers and temptations of the streets and its introduction of the children to worthwhile books without taking them away from their play. Good publicity has been given by the press and by RAI-TV. Many teachers and some foreign visitors have inspected the library and enquired about it.

8878 Holland [Library work with children in the Netherlands] Thea de Laat. *Born og Bøger*, 11 (5) February 1959, 64-65.

"Bureau Boek en Jeugd der C.V." is the official name of the central office for library work with children in the Netherlands established 1952 as a department of the Dutch Library Association. Originally with a staff of one person it now has four fully-trained children's librarians and two assistants. 900 books for children are published yearly but only one third is approved by the children's librarians who are reading and reviewing them. Co-operation with schools is still rather poor. The State grant for book-buying in the schools is too small. In the Netherlands there are neutral, Protestant and Catholic public libraries and for that reason co-operation between libraries, schools and children's- and youth-clubs is very difficult. There are only a few school-libraries and an annual charge is made on borrowers in the children's libraries. The bureau prepares book-lists for different schools and arranges exhibitions of books for schools, libraries and other cultural institutions. From 1942 a special 9-months course for children's librarians has been held. For the first time State grants have been given to children's libraries which means that many new libraries will be started.

8879 Hilary Leys Memorial Wing : a new children's library, Coral Ridling. *N.Z. Libs.*, 21 (7) October 1958, 142-147. Photos.

Describes an extension to the Leys Institute, Ponsonby, where the first children's library in New Zealand was opened in 1909. From the large windows there are wide views of Auckland Harbour and the North Shore. In the basement, 628 sq. ft., are the non-fiction and reference books and a section for teenagers. On the ground floor are the fiction and books for younger children. The stairway from the basement comes up close to the issue desk on the ground floor. There is a large mural depicting animals, other animals shapes are incorporated in the floor tiles. There is also a case containing 21 native birds presented by Dr. T. W. Leys in 1905, and a large plastic globe. Since May 1958 when the wing was opened, issues have increased by 238%. Supervision of basement has been difficult but if the increase in use is maintained then additional staff will be necessary.

8880 Biblioteken och tonårsåldern [The libraries and the teen-agers] Harald Åhlin. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (10) 1958, 759-762.

To provide the age group 13-19 years with suitable literature, it is desirable that : (i) the Swedish Library Association urge the publishers to produce more books for young people, new books as well as reprints ; (ii) *Biblioteksbladet* intensify its aid in selecting juvenile books ; (iii) co-operation be sought with individuals who, without being librarians, have experience of young people's needs and interests. A number of valuable books, especially in the field of

natural science, are out of print, and there are no others to substitute for them. To select fiction for young readers probably offers the greatest difficulties, as there are so many books not specifically written for adolescents which may nevertheless be excellent juvenile literature. It would be well if in *Biblioteksbladet* and *Grundkatalogen* (Basic Catalogue) literature for adolescents were listed separately. There is an obvious need for closer co-operation between libraries and schools.

8881 Some standards of selection for problem areas, Elaine Simpson. *Top of the News*, **15** (2) December 1958, 23-28.

In selecting materials for the age group 12-18 there should be nothing included that will confuse or shock the younger members and yet there should be some adult books for the more mature members. The aim should be to help young people attain maturity of outlook and integrity of judgment and thus prepare them for the field of adult life. Notes and criteria are given for dealing with the subjects of sex, obscenity, profanity, religion, race, and politics. More detailed consideration is given to the selection of fiction and science-fiction.

8882 The public library serves the gifted children, Marion W. Taylor. *Illinois Libs.*, **41** (1) January 1959, 3-8. Bibliog.

The entire resources of the library must be made available to children with an IQ of 120 and over. A special programme for gifted children may include talks by subject specialists, group discussions of modern and classic literature and instruction in the use of reference material.

8883 The library and the exceptional child, Rose S. Levenson. *Illinois Libs.*, **41** (1) January 1959, 9-15.

Each child requires consideration as an individual. The gifted child should be given the opportunity to use his abilities in library projects such as art displays, puppet shows and book reviewing. Close co-operation between teacher and librarian is necessary if the library visits of mentally handicapped children are to be successful. Finding books suitable for dull children is a problem but the material should be true-to-life and factual and the writing close to the speaking vocabulary.

8884 Greater world understanding through periodicals. *Top of the News*, **15** (2) December 1958, 30-35.

An annotated list of 29 titles, mainly American, but including a few from United Nations (1), Unesco (1), France (2), Great Britain (4), Switzerland (1), USSR (1). The titles were selected by the Young Adult Services Division of the ALA from the field of national and international public affairs and are recommended for use in school libraries. The information given includes: title, frequency of publication, publisher and address, price and where indexed, together with descriptive notes.

8885 Bookbird : international children's book bulletin. Munich International Youth Library. No. 4, 1958. Quarterly.

This periodical is an associated project of Unesco and the International Board on Books for Young People. It presents news and developments in children's libraries, work with children and young people in many countries. The book

review section covers children's books from many lands and frequently recommends translation into other languages. This issue includes a short portrait and bibliography of Erich Kästner, and also notes on American contemporary reference books. An appeal is made that the birthday of Hans Christian Andersen, April 2nd, should be celebrated as International Children's Book Day in 1960.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

8886 Metsätyömaiden kirjastoista neuvoteltu [Consultation about libraries among lumberjacks] *Kirjastoletti*, 51 (9) November 1958, 238.

The Workers' Educational Association arranged a two-days meeting for people concerned with transportable libraries for lumberjacks. Three lectures were held: "Our friend the book and libraries", "The outlook for the mechanization of the timber industry and its effect upon the labour situation", "Experiences with transportable libraries". Miss Kerttu Värni stated in the last lecture that the transportable library centre has maintained 140 bookcases which include 5,700 volumes and are located in various areas where felling is done.

8887 Vanhukset lukulampun ääressä [Old people beside the reading lamp] S. Hintikka. *Kirjastoletti*, 51 (8) October 1958, 206-208.

The author tells some personal experiences and suggests that libraries should send their old-fashioned and little used books to old people's homes. The books could be changed about four times yearly; if they are asked for in the library they could be called in.

8888 Kunnalliskodin kirjakaapilta [From the book shelves of a home for old people] Terttu Auvila. *Kirjastoletti*, 52 (1) January 1959, 12-14.

The statistics show that in 1957 the borrowing of non-fiction books by the occupants of a home for old people amounted to 49.7% of their total borrowings. Among the non-fiction loans 35.8% were religious and 26.6% historical works. In the latter group biographies were most wanted. Loans of geographical books were 16% of non-fictional loans. The least popular groups were technical, sociological and art books.

8889 Biblioteken i bildningsarbetet [Libraries in adult education] Bengt Nerman. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (2) 1959, 96-104. Illus.

The ideal situation is most aptly described as a set of three circles, where one, the library, is inscribed in another, the study group, it being inscribed in the third circle, the lecture audience. The individuals are "apprehended" at the lecture, from there brought to the study group, thence, finally, to the book in the library. But this is not the actual situation. The libraries do not have a central position in adult education work. Several factors point toward a gradual change, which is about to occur. It will be hastened, or at least helped along, if librarians relinquish their attitude of isolation, and study the methods employed by other adult education workers. One way is to bring the book itself before the public, the other is to make judicious use of audio-visual aids. Then the twofold aim will be achieved: (i) to bridge the gap between science and the arts and their public, and (ii) to combat the so-called mass culture.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

8890 Pro lepší umístění a zařízení knihoven, [Towards a better siting and furnishing of libraries] Drahoslav Gawrecki. *Knihovník*, 4 (1) January 1959, 11-13.

Describes a plan for a research centre for library architecture on Soviet pattern submitted to the Government in December 1958. The institute should be located in one of the scientific libraries and have a staff of three : a librarian, an architect and a designer. The suggested tasks of the institute are : historical survey of library architecture, contemporary survey, planning for the future, consulting service, training of specialists, facilities for the study of related problems, compilation of bibliographies.

8891 Principles of library planning, prepared by the Committee on Library Buildings, New Zealand Library Association. *N.Z. Libs.*, 21 (6) September 1958, 121-126.

Forty-one principles are listed under the following headings : (i) a good standard of library service must be assured before a new building or extensive modification is contemplated ; (ii) the choice of a good site is of the utmost importance ; (iii) the building must be planned with the local authority, the librarian and the architect working in close co-operation ; (iv) informality, comfort and good service combine well ; (in libraries serving over 10,000 people, one-fifth of the total public service area should be allocated to children ; one third of the bookstock should be shelved in an easily accessible stack) ; (v) figures are given for libraries to serve populations up to 25,000 for minimum floor areas, for bookstocks (2 books per head for populations 6-15,000 ; 2½ books per head for 15-25,000), staff (1 per 2,000 pop. up to 10,000 ; 1 per 2,500 pop. for places 10-25,000), and seating accommodation (5 seats per 1,000 pop. up to a maximum of 75).

8892 School of Architecture Library : new quarters, G. Lilian Cumming. *N.Z. Libs.*, 21 (7) October 1958, 147-151. Plan.

This is the only professional library for architecture in New Zealand and is a part of the University of Auckland. A building next to the School of Architecture was remodelled by removal of some partition walls and chimneys to provide a library of 1,500 sq. ft. on ground level and a basement of 500 sq. ft. In the latter are stored periodicals up to 1939, less-used books, and a collection of 3,500 slides. There are also special shelves for drawings.

8893 Normer for biblioteksbygninger [Standards for library buildings] Sv. Aa. Jensen. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (9) December 1958, 560-561.

In 1953 a committee was set up to provide standards for public library buildings. According to its working programme its publications will cover 5 different types of buildings, the book van and library furnishings. Its first publication now published by the Danish Bibliographical Office starts with some general technical information on the construction of libraries. Then follows the standards for two different types of municipal libraries for 5-10,000 and 15-25,000 inhabitants. Libraries constructed according to these standards should have a lifetime of 25 years. An appendix gives three sets of plans — designed on basis of the standards — for the smallest type of library dealt with, each set worked out in two forms

for 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants so that the one set appears as an expansion of the other.

8894 Planning the library building, Andre S. Nielsen. *Illinois Libs.*, **40** (10) December 1958, 793-796.

A preliminary building survey should contain information under the following headings : (i) preliminary planning ; (ii) building (i.e. the square foot requirements of each service or work area) ; (iii) determination of arrangement of functions or services ; (iv) determination of architectural style and appointments ; (v) cost estimation based on square foot requirements determined in (ii).

8895 Planning law library buildings—a panel. *Law Lib. J.*, **51** (4) November 1958, 319-338.

Deals with the selection of an architect and what a librarian expects of him, with an outline of the many factors in library planning which require careful consideration ; what the architect expects from the librarian ; air-conditioning ; problems of a library on a campus of a college town (with reference to the new library of the Illinois College of Law three years after occupation) ; some pitfalls in library planning concerning browsing or recreational reading rooms, lighting, hardware, plumbing, ducts, acoustical effects ; planning in a downtown area ; supervision by means of closed circuit television and provision in present planning for the possible future use of this and other mechanical aids such as information retrieval machines.

8896 Sound planning — no magic, *Pioneer*, **21** (4) July-August 1958, 12-13. Illus.

The Petersmeyer Library at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, is a remodelled 1913 gymnasium opened as a library in 1956. What was once a basketball floor is now the main reading room, with stacks at each end. A balcony which served as a practice track has now become a mezzanine, accommodating study carrels, study alcoves and stacks. Showers and dressing rooms on the floor below the reading room have been transformed into hi-fi listening rooms and a fine arts reading room. An adjacent storage room for athletic equipment is now a science reading room, and an unfinished swimming pool now serves for book storage. Cost of conversion, including equipment, was slightly more than \$210,000.

8897 A dream comes true, Mary U. Dillon. *Pioneer*, **21** (5) September-October 1958, 13-15. Illus., plans.

Silver Spring is a suburban community of 116,000 people living in Montgomery County, Maryland, adjacent to the District of Columbia. The library, of 12,000 sq. ft., is of the stone and brick rambler type built in the shape of a cross. Book capacity is 35,000. There are two meeting rooms seating 50 and 100 persons, a lounge and an open air porch with easy chairs and settees. 10,000 readers have been enrolled and issues during the first year were 400,000, 72% higher than in the former library.

8898 [Building issue] *Illinois Libs.*, **40** (10) December 1958, 793-827. Illus., plans.

Brief descriptions are given of the following libraries : Parlin-Ingersoll L.,

Canton ; East Moline P.L. (extension) ; Palatine P.L. ; Park Forest P.L. ; Park Ridge P.L. ; Winnetka P.L. ; East Junior High School L., Alton.

8899 [New library buildings]

Descriptions of new libraries in the United States : **Planning the new library : Avco Research and Advanced Development Library**, Henrietta M. Page. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (8) October 1958, 391-395. Plan. **Breaking the no-sound barrier** (Gallaudet College Library, Wash. D.C.), Mrs. Lucille H. Pendell. *Pioneer*, **21** (4) July-August 1958, 1, 3-5. Illus. **Planning the new library : General Electric Co., Silicone Products Department**, Ruth Holzapfel. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (9) November 1958, 434-438. Plan, photos. **Cloister in a big city** (Morris Raphael Cohen Library, College of the City of New York), Jerome, K. Wilcox. *Pioneer*, **21** (5) September-October 1958, 8-12. Illus., plan. **A new building with a difference** (Palo Alto P.L. and Mitchell Park Branch), Frederick Mulholland. *Calif. Libs.*, **20** (1) January 1959, 48-51, 70-71. Illus. **Rendezvous for research** (Radio Corporation of America's David Sarnoff research centre library, Princeton, N.J.), Fern Cloak. *Pioneer*, **21** (5) September-October 1958, 1, 3-5. Illus., plans. **Cutting laboratory time with library research** (Sun Oil Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.), Kate C. Ornsen. *Pioneer*, **21** (4) July-August 1958, 8-11. Illus., plans.

8900 La scaffalatura nelle sale di lettura [Shelving in reading rooms] Michelangelo Gallo. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del Libro*, **17** (1-2) January-June 1958, 38-46. Diags.

Discusses the problem of shelving in reading rooms and reference libraries, and the possible arrangements and respective advantages of wall shelving (with or without the use of galleries) and of alcoves. Formulae of space requirements for both types of shelving are given, and passing reference is made to the use of modular planning in designing reading rooms.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, serials

8901 The Government Printing Office [USA] Carper Buckley. *Law Lib. J.*, **51** (4) November 1958, 380-388.

An account by the Superintendent of Documents on the work of his office which was established in 1895 to offer government publications for sale and operate as the bookstore of the Federal Government. It performs only service functions and issues no publications except catalogues, e.g. the *Monthly Catalog* and price lists. It is responsible for the distribution of government publications to the Federal Depository libraries.

8902 The care and treatment of long-playing records in public libraries, Jean C. Cowan. *Librarian*, **47** (4) April-May 1958, 76-79.

The record librarian should educate the borrower in the need for care in handling records and playing equipment by talking to him and providing details of regulations, printed material, posters, displays and demonstrations of record care and misuse. Records should be examined on purchase and, before each issue, flaws should be marked so that fresh damage is the responsibility of the

borrower and can be charged to him. The records should be cleaned before circulation, housed in polythene bags and stored in an upright position away from heat and damp. The pressure of the stylus on the record should be checked and the use of worn and damaged styli avoided by keeping records of the amount of use had by the borrower's stylus. Suggestions are given for points to be covered in a pamphlet on record care.

8903 Progress in mapping since the war, B. J. Seyer. *Librarian*, 47 (4) April-May 1958, 73-75.

In 1945 a programme of Ordnance Survey map revision was announced which embodied the recommendations of the 1935 Davis Committee. Work has now been done towards the resurvey of urban areas, a 'provisional' edition of medium scale maps, a revised edition of the 2½ in. series and the 7th ed. of the 1 in. series. Pre-war 'Ten mile' maps have been replaced by the 'Planning' series. Other special maps are available on smaller scales. The Geological Survey 1 in. and ½ in. sheets are being republished to replace stocks destroyed in the war and some 1 in. sheets, based on the 6 in. survey, have been published. Independently published maps are usually on a smaller scale than the Ordnance Survey but are based on it. Libraries starting map collections should have complete coverage of 1 in. sheets with larger scale maps for local areas and specialised maps as budget and demand permit.

8904 Handling microcopies in libraries, Margaret D. Gauntlett. *Librarian*, 47 (4) April-May 1958, 68-72. References.

As microfiche has not been adopted for use in this country microfilm and microcards are the only two kinds of microcopy in use though neither is yet accepted as normal library stock. Microfilm is used mainly for completing sets of periodicals and acquiring scarce publications. It is available in three widths 35 mm. being common, though 16 mm. is used extensively for commercial records and is a potential space saver for recording catalogue cards or indexes. Microcards are easier to handle than microfilm but special equipment is needed for their production which is now carried out by a number of United States organisations, notably the Microcard Foundation, largely as a result of proposals for their use made by Fremont Rider in 1944. Microfilm acquisition, copyright problems, storage, cataloguing and viewers are described in some detail, also microcard filing and cataloguing methods.

8905 Compiling a local union list of serials, Evelyn Levine. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (6) July-August 1958, 256-259. Illus., 2 references.

The need for a third edition of the *Union List of Serials in the Technical Libraries of the Oak Ridge-Knoxville Area* pinpointed the need for a better mechanism of compilation than had been used before. The old master card file was badly worn and defaced. It was decided to employ the manuscript on cards technique used by LC for its printed catalogues. History cards were compiled on 3 x 5 inch cards, mainly by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory library. The 10,000 edited cards were mounted on to 15 x 20 inch cards in two columns. The sheets were photographed at 30 per cent reduction. The 3rd edition was expanded to include over 3,000 titles held by the University of Tennessee and the Knoxville Academy of Medicine libraries. A sample mounting sheet is illustrated and a sample style guide is given.

**CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING,
ABSTRACTING**

8906 Cataloguing of films, David Grenfell. *Librarian*, **47** (4) April-May 1958, 62-64.

The importance of films as a source of information is growing but good cataloguing is basic to this growth. The cataloguing rules first produced by the National Film Archive in 1951 were designed principally for films being preserved as historic records. The National Film Archive Catalogue consists of a title catalogue and subject, biography, production and treatment credit indexes. Main entry is under title though newsfilms are arranged chronologically. Change of title, dating and country of origin are discussed. The Library of Congress Rules . . . for . . . cataloguing Motion Pictures and Filmstrips (1952) cover the elements of a film entry. Catalogue cards based on the copyright entry are also issued and the British Film Institute is considering giving a similar service. In 1956 Unesco issued *International rules for . . . cataloguing . . . films and filmstrips* and a group of film production libraries proposes to discuss cataloguing problems with Aslib.

8907 Notes on cataloguing Russian publications, A. G. Parker. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **61** (1) January 1959, 6-11.

These notes cover the Russian alphabet, transliteration (following the scheme published by the Royal Society in 1953), capitalization, syllabification, the definite and indefinite articles, inflexion, prepositions, forenames and family names, numerals (cardinal and ordinal), the calendar, Russian publishing houses, weights and measures, and abbreviations. A short glossary of library terms is appended.

8908 Kungl. bibliotekets nya katalogregler [The new cataloguing rules of the Royal Library] Lars Tynell. *Biblioteksbladet*, **44** (1) 1959, 6-9.

In 1956, the cataloguing rules of the Royal Library at Stockholm were subject to some changes after having been effective since 1861, when the previous bound catalogue was replaced by a card catalogue. Among notable changes are the rules for institutional publications. Formerly these were entered under the name of the place of residence. In the 1956 rules the first word principle has been adopted. Author entries are identified by adding the year of birth (and death) to the names. Books published under pen names are entered thus, with references to other pen names of the same author, if any, and from his real name. Prefixed surnames are now entered under the prefixed syllable or letter, for example D'Annunzio under "D", formerly under "A". Book sizes are given in centimetres for books less than 10 cm. high and those taller than 30 cm. The new rules apply only to books published in 1956 and thereafter.

8909 The divided catalogue at Victoria College, Albert A. Spratt. *Brit. Columbia Lib. Q.*, **22** (3) January 1959, 19-22.

The dictionary catalogue is now being superseded in many libraries by the divided form: one author and title sequence; one separate subject sequence. The catalogue at Victoria College was re-arranged in this manner in 1957. As a result direct costs have increased but faculty and students have welcomed the change and the library staff have found it satisfactory.

8910 Objective subjectivity : four-year report on starred subject cards, Jennette E. Hitchcock. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (1) January 1959, 9-14, 62. Tables.

Yale University Library added a star to the call number on certain subject cards in an attempt to find out how the catalogue was used. Call slips with stars were saved each day and photocopied. A record of books selected by subjects and of the borrowers was thus provided. The records were analysed and the results are discussed under the headings : Foreign Language Material ; Large vs. Small Subjects ; Selection of Subjects and Books.

8911 Problems of library classification (report on conference in Leningrad), I. V. Molodtsov. *L.L.U. Translations bulletin* 1 (1) January 1959, 5-7 (translated from *Vestnik Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1958 (9) 122-123).

Research into problems of literature-classification had been going on independently in several Russian libraries, and this report summarises the papers given on the various projects in progress. A plea was made that prospects of mechanisation of library operations should be considered when forming classifications, and the practice of dividing the sciences into large groups and especially of separating pure and applied science was criticized.

8912 Gesamtdeutsches Kolloquium über Probleme der DK [All-German conference on U.D.C. problems] Josef Koblitz. *Dokumentation*, 5 (6) December 1958, 143-144.

National and international revision should establish better terminology, colon links could be used more extensively, and the subject index of the German edition should be enlarged. U.D.C. digits and index terms should always be co-extensive and more use may be made of special editions in narrow subject fields.

8913 Manuale di terminologia normativa italiana per lo studio e l'applicazione della classificazione decimale universale [Handbook of Italian rules and terminology for the study and application of UDC] Giannetto Avanzi. *Note di bibliografia e di documentazione scientifica*, Roma, Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche, 1958, 15-36.

Since October 1957 the author publishes in *Note di bibliografia e di documentazione scientifica* (which up to 1957 was an offprint of the monthly review *La Ricerca scientifica*) this work in which every term concerning UDC is largely explained with examples ; they are quoted in alphabetical order. The present issue contains the end of the work and covers the terms between "Notazione" (Notation) and "Tempo" (Time).

8914 Library classification glossary, S. R. Ranganathan. *Ann. of Lib. Sci.*, 5 (3) September 1958, 65-112.

Shows the need for glossaries of classificatory terms for different schools of thought, as recommended by FID. Explains the procedure adopted in the compilation of this glossary covering the Indian School of Thought. Defines and enumerates the terms in a systematic sequence. Arranges the terms under the following groups ; (i) classification of finite universes ; (ii) universe of library classification ; (iii) knowledge classification ; (iv) universe of documents ;

(v) chain procedure ; (vi) machine search ; (vii) normative principles ; (viii) canons of classification ; (ix) abstract classification. (Author's abstract).

8915 Ranganathan re-focused, W. G. Stiles. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, **42** (4) November 1958, 238-240.

Ranganathan's first four facets, time, space, energy and matter, are explained and their use in classifying books according to the principle of increasing concreteness is shown. Ranganathan has not succeeded very well in explaining his fifth facet, personality. The author suggests that it be substituted by a new aspect called works of man. The progression then from time to works of man is one of increasing transiency or of decreasing permanence. Examples show how this new principle helps in classifying books.

8916 The Regensburger decimal classification, Philip Ward. *Private Library*, **2** (3) January 1959, 32-36.

This classification has been evolved since 1923 in order to classify the collection of Dr. Reinhold Regensburger, in which the single thought or item of information rather than the book is regarded as the basic unit. The philosophical basis of the scheme is founded on Graeco/Germanic thought, and as a result is rather obscure to those used to Comtean or Baconian principles. Although the scheme has a decimal notation and employs Ranganathan's octave device, it has several unusual features, including the principle of classifying books by place rather than subject, but appears to work satisfactorily.

8917 Klassificering av monografier på de tryckta korten [Classification of monographs on printed catalogue cards] Marianne Härlin. *Biblioteksbladet*, **44** (1) 1959, 10-11.

On the printed catalogue cards distributed to public libraries in Sweden by the Bibliotekstjänst (Library Service), Inc., biographical monographs are classed both under the general subject, such as sports, medicine, or fine arts, and under biography. The latter class mark is placed within brackets, one card then being intended for "biography" in the classified catalogue. In certain subject fields a special subdivision for monographs is made through the addition of the letter "z". The general idea is to place as many monographs as possible under special subject headings. Only books on persons having no specific field of activity or a great number of activities are classed under biography.

8918 Some systems for arranging bibliographic indexes, R. Cave. British Iron and Steel Research Association Report Inf/2/59. 8p. Illus.

A brief account of the Uniterm and Kaiser systems of subject indexing and of the ASM/SLA Metallurgical Literature Classification and UDC ; with a comparison of their relative ease of application and usefulness in indexes of metallurgical literature.

8919 Interim report on the Foreign Law Indexing Project [of the American Association of Law Libraries]. *Law Lib. J.*, **51** (4) November 1958, 413-421.

In 1957 the Ford Foundation granted money to support an investigation into the nature and feasibility of such an index. A list of more than 200 titles served as the basis for the selection of periodicals which were evaluated by means of

questionnaires. Problems studied include scope and arrangement of the index, place and kind of publication, work load per indexer, financial aspects. The assistance of legal experts is being sought regarding subject headings and non-translatable foreign terms. Legal institutions all over the world are showing a gratifying interest in the project.

8920 Abstracts, D. W. Langridge. *Librarian*, 47 (4) April-May 1958, 65-67.

Specialisation and rapid developments in knowledge make abstracts increasingly important. Comprehensive periodical indexes depend on close classification for efficiency but abstracts make this unnecessary for some purposes. Abstracts in journals are usually arranged under broad headings with an index, though some are classified. The selector and writer of abstracts must be well informed, the material selected depending on the purpose of the abstracts — whether they are to give new information to the specialist or general information to the non-specialist. The subject will determine whether the abstract is indicative — acting as a superior index; informative — making reference to the original unnecessary; or somewhere between the two. Editing will be more important in the case of informative abstracts. Material scattered in non-specialist journals should be brought to light and, in presentation, the abstracts should invite and be readable.

DOCUMENTATION : General

8921 Entwicklung der wissenschaftlichen und technischen Information und Dokumentation in der Volksrepublik Bulgarien [The development of scientific and technical information and documentation in Bulgaria] Elena Sawowa. *Dokumentation*, 5 (6) December 1958, 132-137. Bibliog.

The Academy of Sciences is the co-ordinator of activities and its information centre publishes bulletins of foreign literature as well as disseminates news of Bulgarian achievements. V. Kolarov, the national library, publishes a monthly annotated list of new books and a quarterly bibliographical progress report while the bibliographical institute Elin Pelin is responsible for monthly periodical contents lists and a music bibliography. The Chamber of Commerce, the Office of Standards, and the centres of ministries also contribute to the documentation network.

8922 Osteuropa Dokumentation [Documentation of Eastern Europe] Otto Mach. *DFW*, 7 (2) December 1958, 60-63. Bibliog.

The focus of work in this department of the Bavarian State Library was dealing with cataloguing arrears, but since 1919 emphasis was placed on acquisitions, and now the bibliographical control of Slavonica is gaining in importance. Some 100,000v. are in stock and 1,500 periodicals are taken and the quick reference library consists of 4,000 items. Monthly accession lists are cumulated and printed every two years, the first three annual volumes of *Slavistische Bibliographie* contain 6,500 entries, and the bibliographical information service has an index to non-separate bibliographies.

8923 Stand und Probleme der betrieblichen Dokumentation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland [Position and problems of industrial documentation in the Federal Republic of Germany] Robert Harth. *Nachf. Dok.*, 9 (4) December 1958, 161-168. References.

At the beginning of 1957, 65 out of 332 documentation points were in industry. Most of these are in the fields of chemistry and electrotechnology. Too many industries ignore periodicals and libraries which might solve their technical problems. A documentation point has four functions: (i) as a source of information, (ii) to evaluate, clarify and supply information quickly, (iii) storing documents, etc., (iv) use and exploitation. These functions are considered in detail and their importance stressed.

8924 Übereinstimmung und Unterschiede in der Dokumentation der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in den Niederlanden [Agreements and differences between the documentation in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands] G. Schuurmans Stekhoven. *Nachf. Dok.*, 9 (4) December 1958, 168-171. Phot., references.

Differences are those of language, terminology and documentation, distance (which is less of a problem in the Netherlands), size of stationery, etc. There is agreement to co-operate and exchange experience as shown in the first joint conference at Eindhoven. As an example of industrial documentation in the Netherlands, the car factory of van Doorne at Eindhoven is briefly described.

8925 Betriebsbücherein und Dokumentationswesen in Ungarn [Special libraries and documentation in Hungary] Judith Szebenyi-Sigmond. *DFW*, 7 (3) February 1959, 78-82.

(See LSA 8703). The State Technical Library has photo and micro-reproduction apparatus and its technical abstract service can draw on 2,500 specialised periodicals. This library has also a register of translations and its bibliographical department publishes graded bibliographies. The Patent Office notifies factories of new patents and the Central Economics Service works in conjunction with the Statistical Office. Local documentation services have their own information bulletins.

8926 Uffici informazioni nelle biblioteche e centri di documentazione [Information services in libraries and documentation centres] Maria Luisa Lucernoni. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 206-207.

Information services in public or special libraries are interested only in the publications existing in these libraries; on the contrary, documentation centres have to find documents and information of every kind not only in their library, but everywhere. They have also to arrange these documents, for which task the UDC is the best. Collaboration between library information services and documentation centres is needed.

8927 Andra Nordiska Symposiet om Dokumentation i Bolkesjø [Second Scandinavian Symposium on Documentation held at Bolkesjø, Norway] Kajsa Hellström. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 14 (6) 1958, 79-81.

The following matters were discussed: Use made of Russian literature, translated and untranslated; the union card-index to Russian literature;

Scandinavian contributions to international projects concerning Russian literature; contact with Russian engineering and scientific documentation work. Union catalogues. Training of documentalists and UDC classifiers in Scandinavia and plans for courses in the use of special literature. Report of the committee on organizational status of libraries within their companies. EPA Project 296/2. Study of the use of scientific literature and reference services. Planned acquisition between libraries within the Scandinavian Federation of Learned Libraries Association and between special libraries. Scandinavian documentation in the USA. Documentation terminology. Telex for libraries. Authors' rights and photocopying. Abstracting services. Microfiches.

8928 AW : s litteraturtjänst [AW's documentation service] F. Davids Thomsen. *Tid. f. Dok.*, **14** (6) 1958, 73-77. Illus.

Describes the form of organization created by Almqvist & Wiksell Bokhandel, booksellers in Stockholm, for the distribution of information on new publications of international scientific literature. A list is given of the bibliographical aids used. The questions of unsolicited deliveries on approval and of the distribution of circulars by booksellers are discussed.

8929 Documentation in the field of science, Charles L. Bernier. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (9) November 1958, 415-420.

The size and rate of growth of scientific documentation systems in the past few years has been phenomenal, but the rate of increase in the number of papers published must inevitably slacken. Scientific advancement is achieved by the interaction of author, storage elements and user. The selectors for storage elements are indexes or classifications at present, but new selectors may be developed. The size of technical literature does not change effectiveness of existing techniques. Real difficulties are psychological. Economic factors may also play a part. Specialization would seem to be the answer. Adequate document selectors must be provided to avoid waste of specialist's time. With adequate funds, psychological and economic difficulties will be overcome. The success of co-operative question-answering services such as SVP in Paris and the Scottish DSIR scheme indicates the need for quicker scientific communication than documentation provides. The preparation of technical thesauruses should be investigated and research into the best types of indexes carried out. Nomenclature and terminology in many fields needs reappraisal. Research on lowering publication costs is necessary, and copyright laws need revision. Research on documentation is now being considered important.

8930 Translations of Russian scientific literature, A. G. Parker. *Research*, **11** (12) December 1958, 484-486.

Although many independent bodies undertake to provide translations of Russian periodical articles, their efforts are often unco-ordinated and lead to duplication. As a result the question of cover-to-cover translations is at present being considered by DSIR Lending Library Unit and the National Science Foundation, but it is doubtful if this is the best possible course.

8931 Social science documentation, Frank W. Moore. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (9) November 1958, 421-426.

Information retrieval in the social sciences differs from that in the physical sciences. Publication is scattered in many differing areas and publications,

terminology is chaotic and much data collected by untrained travellers and missionaries are unreliable. Some system is needed to assemble, organize and distribute material. So far the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF) (See *LSA* 8025) has been almost the only institution considering this problem. About twenty files of information concerning a given area or tribe are added each year. Considerations of space and finance preclude complete coverage of a country. 25 Universities receive copies of the files, two more universities are expected to join and Unesco is to have a copy. A microfilm version is now to be issued, the unitized-jacketed method being used. 100,000 pages a year are being copied.

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION AND MECHANICAL AIDS

8932 Reproduction : an integrated function of the technical information library, Loretta F. Kiersky. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (8) October 1958, 386-388. Illus.

Scientific and technical developments have made new tools for our use. The Bell Telephone Laboratories have 11 geographically separated technical libraries, five having union catalogues, the remainder having catalogues of their own stock only. Processing is done centrally. For reproduction of the official catalogue the Dexitograph method (direct-to-paper photocopy process) was chosen; this was found to be superior to the micro-filming of enlarged photographs of the cards. Original cards are produced from typed Addressograph-Multigraph masters. Copies are produced on a multilith machine. The Xerographic process is used to produce library bulletins and acquisitions lists. Both Xerox and photocopying methods are used to produce multiple copies of translations. For quick-prints of microfilms, a microfilm reader-printer is used. For copies from books a Verifax flat bed machine is employed. The Teletype service ensures quick communication between libraries. Dictating machines are used for oral translations.

8933 Micro-copy cards and microfiches : review of progress in 1958, George H. Davison. Rotherham, United Steel Companies Ltd., 1959. 22p.

An analysis of progress in microtext publishing, giving details of : (i) Publishers of microcopy cards and the material they issue ; (ii) Manufacturers of microfiche and card readers, and of the size and price of their readers.

8934 Critique on developments in the mechanization of information systems, Foster E. Mohrhardt. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (5) September 1958, 395-397. 8 references.

Many librarians leaning toward automation are handicapped by the lack of specificity, clarity and practical data of progress by current users of the various machines. There has also been rapid development of new machines. The jargon used by writers on these topics is a stumbling block to the understanding of their work. To make an economic evaluation of a new device we need to know such things as conversion costs from old to new, whether the new fully or partially replaces the old, effect on staff, cost figures, whether machine is available experimentally only, or commercially. The effect on the ultimate consumer must be considered. Some researchers consider that experimentation is a highly individual thing which cannot be fully carried out by machine.

ARCHIVES

8935 Pour une archivistique des manuscrits médiévaux [Towards a new approach to the study of medieval manuscripts] Gilbert Ouy. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (12) December 1958, 897-919.

The archivist method deals with the manuscript as an archaeological object, and is concerned with setting it in a context of other mss. Instead of being studied singly, mss. with a common factor of, say, scribe, or family, or individual who had them copied, are to be dealt with as groups. Cartesian principles are to be followed. Knowledge of technical processes will be necessary to carry out the method — historical, palaeographical, archaeological and physio-chemical. The present state of the method is described.

8936 Record repositories in Great Britain: their use, B. R. Crick. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (10) October 1958, 247-250.

Archivists are sometimes at fault for working at trivialities, while failing to provide a (more useful) general guide. Businessmen do not always consider the history of the industry as a whole. There is an urgent need for a central register of business archives (Business Archives Council has not the funds; National Register of Archives is not primarily concerned with business). The "hundred years" limit is a false one.

8937 Record offices and record services in England, Roger Ellis. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (10) October 1958, 243-246.

The Public Record Office receives, preserves and makes available for inspection the records of the courts of law, ministries, and other public documents. Selection is based on administrative and historical needs. In addition, local authorities establish their own record offices, to cover local businesses, justice and administration. Record services, available to give help or advice, are the (i) local archivists, who should be the first to be consulted, and, failing them, any of the following, (ii) Historical Manuscripts Commission, which is compiling a *National Register of Archives*, (iii) British Records Association, which exists to rescue valuable records and bring together their users, and publishes a journal and occasional papers, and (iv) Business Archives Council, which encourages the writing of business records.

8938 The records to be kept for business purposes, E. W. Ivey. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (9) September 1958, 211-216.

As few records as possible should be kept, each organisation determining for itself which ones and for how long, basing the estimate on the type of document, ease of reference and space available. Microfilm is not economic for anything kept under five years.

8939 Business records for the purpose of the historian, J. W. Blake. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (9) September 1958, 217-226.

Small as well as large commercial undertakings are here considered. It is advisable never to destroy without previous consultation, to keep everything over 100 years old, and to be in a position to discriminate. The value of records is relative to the detail of their information, and whether it is available elsewhere. Of the various types of record, those most worth retaining are minutes, annual

reports, the A.G.M. balance sheet, personal memoranda at top level, and possibly maps and title deeds. Particular examples are cited, illustrating what and what not to discard.

8940 Preservation of records : staffing, storage and costs, S. A. Tasker. *Aslib Proc.*, **10** (10) October 1958, 235-242.

The O. & M. point of view, which, it is alleged, is similar to the historian's, is put forward. Costs can be cut by (i) reducing the number of records (by shortening the clerical operations), (ii) quickly destroying unwanted records, (iii) removing records from the office to a central filing department, and (iv) economising in space (hook-on and shelf filing, rather than drawers). A few simple hints are given, e.g. making carbon copies of replies on the back of incoming correspondence, keeping no copy of acknowledgments, memos, etc., telephoning where necessary. The methods of O. & M. to bring these recommendations to notice are outlined, and the uses of microfilm considered.

8941 Rapporti fra gli archivi di Stato e gli archivi delle amministrazioni statali [Relations between State archives and the archives of State administrations] Elio Lodolini. *La scienza e la tecnica della organizzazione nella pubblica amministrazione*, **5** (3) July-September 1958, 456-466. Illus.

Recently the problem of modern archives has been studied in Italy. This interest was caused both by the constitution of State archives in every provincial chief town, and by the application of microphotography to archives. The author illustrates the advantages of a law, which should be near to being approved, by which the archives of State administration should deposit with central State archives their papers not after 5 years (as laid down) but after many more years (from 30 to 50 years).

BIBLIOGRAPHY : Historical and descriptive

8942 Towards a general theory of historical bibliography, I. R. Willison. *N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Libnp. Occ. Papers*, (11) August 1958, 8p. References.

Bibliography is defined as the reconstruction of the history of a book and aims to control speculation regarding cruces in the contents which are due to peculiarities in its history. Two assumptions are usually made : (i) that control over speculation is effective only in the study of books as material objects ; (ii) that the study of books relates more or less exclusively to the time since the invention of printing. Much has been achieved in recording the history of typography and printing of books before 1700, especially in the discovery of the only extant authoritative texts of Shakespeare. Yet that was the period when speech was the main means of communication and the art of printing had not reached maturity. Since 1750 the influence of the serial magazine and the newspaper is important to the study of bibliography. This in turn leads to a study of the successive genres of literature : the epic in the Middle Ages ; drama in the Renaissance, and novel in the 18th and 19th centuries. Hence bibliography cannot confine its attention solely to the physical book, but must take note of the contents and once that is accepted the second assumption given above is also invalid.

8943 New film series begun — English books, 1641-1700, Donald Wing. *Microcosm*, **4** (3) Summer 1958, 1-2.

An account of the progress in microfilming material listed in Wing's *STC*.

8944 Smacchiamento di documenti imbevuti di nafta [Removal of stains from documents drenched in naphtha] L. Santucci. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del Libro*, **17** (1-2) January-June 1958, 57-60. Diagr.

Two albums containing large-scale maps and photographs were severely damaged by naphtha which completely obliterated parts of the maps. Experiments were made to find a solvent which would remove the stains reasonably quickly without damage to the maps and which was safe to use and not too expensive. Tricelina was found to fulfil these requirements although care must be taken against its noxious fumes.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

8945 Treasury of knowledge, Dieter Weisig. *GDR review*, **4** (2) February 1959, 10-12. Illus.

Since 1913 the German Library [Deutsche Bücherei] at Leipzig has collected all books published in or about Germany ; the catalogues and indexes contain more than 12m. cards. Twelve catalogues are published, the most important of which are the German National Bibliography, the annual list of theses, and the cumulated bibliography covering 1941-50.

8946 Polish national bibliography, Karol Maichel. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (6) November 1958, 455-462. 34 references.

Polish bibliography has a history going back to the 17th century but only the most complete national bibliographies for different periods are discussed here, beginning with Estreicher's *Bibliografia Polska* which began publication in 1870. A retrospective bibliography covering the years 1901-1955 is in preparation by the [Polish] Bibliographical Institute.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

8947 Bibliografie e sussidi eruditi [Bibliographies and learned aids] Renzo Frattarolo. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani*, 1959, 201-203.

A selected and annotated bibliography of the most important new bibliographical works, collections, periodicals, articles, which were published in Italy during 1958.

8948 Recent foreign books on the graphic arts, bibliography, and library science, Lawrence S. Thompson. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (5) September 1958, 384-386.

An annotated list of ten items published during the years 1955-1957.

8949 Ballet and the dance : British publications of the last ten years, Dorothy Gummer. *Brit. Bk. News*, (219) November 1958, 701-705 ; (220) December 1958, 771-775.

Discusses historical and biographical studies, together with periodicals and general surveys. Some historical scholarship is being applied to ballet, but contemporary studies tend to record rather than evaluate, and there is little good general criticism. Part 2 is concerned with the aesthetics and technique of ballet. While there has been nothing on the art of choreography, and little on aesthetic principles, ballet design or music, there have been a number of general introductions and technical works, including books on dance notation.

8950 A guide to the literature of education, S. K. Kimmance. *Education Libs. Bull.*, (3) Autumn 1958. Supplement No. 1. 43p.

An annotated bibliography covering bibliographies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, official publications, university calendars, research, educational organisation, periodicals, library co-operation and bibliographical services, school textbooks, classification schemes, and biographies in education.

8951 Books on the film, Roger Manvell. *Brit. Bk. News*, (223) March 1959, 157-161.

Serious books on the cinema by British writers are scarce, but the most notable post-war publications are described in this article, together with a few translations from foreign books.

8952 Phonographic periodicals : a survey of some issued outside the United States, F. F. Clough and G. J. Cuming. *Notes*, 15 (4) September 1958, 537-558. Illus.

A detailed annotated bibliography of periodicals, generally entirely devoted to gramophone records, giving title, frequency of publication, language, page size, pages per issue, annual subscription, name and address of publisher. Countries included are : Australia (1), Austria (1), Belgium (1), Canada (1), Denmark (1), France (5), German Federal Republic (2), Great Britain (10 and brief notes on other sources), Holland (1), Italy (3), Mexico (1), Spain (2), Sweden (1), USSR (1), Czechoslovakia (1).

8953 Pure mathematics, R. L. Goodstein. *Brit. Bk. News*, (221) January 1959, 1-5.

A brief survey of works published in Britain since 1948, including elementary university textbooks and advanced monographs.

8954 A bibliography of East European music periodicals (IV), James B. Coover. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1958, 93-99.

(See LSA 6822, 7933). A bibliography of music periodicals published in Hungary.

8955 The "music antiquarian", Albi Rosenthal. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1958, 80-90.

The history of music-selling is briefly related, and several catalogues issued by music antiquarians are described, from the early ones, which are of the greatest

historical value, to the modern ones, which are frequently highly specialised and invaluable sources of bibliographical information.

8956 Thematische Kataloge [Thematic catalogues] Otto Erich Deutsch. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1958, 73-79. Bibliog.

After a discussion of the meaning of "thematic", the author gives a history of thematic catalogues, i.e. catalogues giving the opening bars of musical works. From their beginning in 1761 many of them were publishers' catalogues; the first thematic catalogues in the modern sense were Breitkopf's catalogues of Mendelssohn (1846), Beethoven (1851), Chopin (1852) and Liszt (1855), followed by Köchel's Mozart (1863) and Jähns' Weber (1871). Modern thematic catalogues are also surveyed.

8957 British books on radio and television, Roger Manvell. *Brit. Bk. News*, (222) February 1959, 83-87.

Because of the impermanent nature of the media, books on radio and television tend to be written from the sociological rather than the aesthetic point of view. The most substantial contribution has been concerned with the history of development and control, and with effects on the public, while a second main group of publications has dealt with the technique of working for radio and television. Details of the more important books are given in the article.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

8958 Twelve by eight, John Mason. *Private Library*, 2 (3) January 1959, 36-39.

An account of the paper mill which the writer set up as a hobby in his own home in 1954, and which was later transferred to Leicester College of Art. Experiments with skeleton leaves, nylon and terylene fibres and other unconventional materials have produced some unusual papers which should have commercial uses.

8959 G. B. Bodoni (In occasione della nascita a Parma del Museo Bodoni) [G. B. Bodoni (For the creation in Parma of the Bodoni Museum)] Arturo Lancellotti. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani*, 1959, 95-101. Illus.

All the material Bodoni created and used together with all his correspondence will be kept in the Bodoni Museum. The life and works of Bodoni are briefly told.

8960 In memoriam Jan van Krimpen. *Book design and production*, 1 (4) Winter 1958-9, 38-46. Illus.

A tribute to the work of the distinguished Dutch typographer who died last year; with an account of the books and typefaces he designed for the Enschedé foundry.

8961 Jean de Tournes, T. M. MacRobert. *Motif*, (2) February 1959, 10-23. Illus., bibliography.

Jean de Tournes set up as a printer in Lyons by 1542, having worked for Sebastian Gryphius since c. 1530. His work was based on the lighter Paris style of book design, instead of the heavy Basle style customary in Lyons, but was more robust than that of the Paris printers. In his books he made skilful use of ornament, particularly of arabesques; among the designers who worked for him were Bernard Saloman and Robert Granjon, whose typefaces he used with great effect.

8962 The Dolmen Press : the architect who builds books, Hal Speer. *American Book Collector*, 9 (2) October 1958, 21-23. Illus.

An account of the private press, set up in 1951 in Dublin in order to print original Irish works in good editions at low prices. At first the books were produced entirely by hand; but in 1955 power presses were bought although machine composition is avoided and there is still a great deal of experimental work done.

8963 America's oldest private press, Jame Moran. *Book design and production*, 1 (4) Winter 1958-9, 17-19. Illus.

The Trovillion Press of Herrin, Illinois, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. It was started in 1908 by Henry Trovillion, who became greatly influenced by the work of Thomas Bird Mosher. So far some 50 books have been produced, including many reprints of sixteenth and seventeenth century herbals and gardening books, all printed and published at as low a price as possible.

8964 Binding by Jacob Krause and his school in English collections, Ilse Schunke. *Book Collector*, 8 (1) Spring 1959, 25-30. Illus.

An account of some bindings produced in the mid-sixteenth century by the Dresden and Augsburg school of binders.

8965 Book decoration in Palladium and gold leaf. *Inco-Mond magazine* (8) 1959, 38-40. Illus.

A brief account of the technique of gilding leather bookbindings, using gold and palladium, a metal of the platinum family which was first produced in leaf form in the late nineteen-twenties. It is now frequently used instead of silver because of its superior resistance to tarnishing.

8966 The jacketeer : a new way to save binding costs, Kenneth Povey. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (2) February 1959, 36-38. 6 illus.

A cheap and simple method of making individual slip cases for books is described. The slip cases fit closely enough to turn the book into a solid unit convenient for handling and easy to remove and replace. The material used is a sheet of manilla or similar substance, and this is creased to make a case, open at one edge or completely closed, as desired. The cost, for manilla cases, is between 6d. and 9d. each, assuming that a manual worker is employed and the manilla bought in bulk.

8967 The true illustrator, Lynton Lamb. *Motif*, (2) February 1959, 70-76. Illus.

A discussion of Edward Ardizzone's ideas about the born illustrator (LSA 8755) suggesting that the *true* illustrator has a literary instinct which can distinguish what is visual from what is not, and that effective illustration need not be 'out of the head' but can be drawn from life.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

8968 Revision of the [United States] Copyright code, Abe A. Goldman. *Law Lib. J.*, 51 (4) November 1958, 395-401.

Recognising the need for a general revision of the present law the Copyright Office has undertaken a programme of studies of the problems involved. Some of the more important ones, many of them affecting librarians, concern photo-copying, the copyright notice carried by each copy of the work, deposit and registration, duration of copyright and protection of unpublished works. Clarification of the present law is also needed to show that although published by the government a work privately produced may still enjoy copyright.

8969 Czech, Polish and Russian book trade terms and abbreviations, Leila Moran. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (6) July-August 1958, 246-252.

A preliminary list of terms, phrases and abbreviations constantly appearing in trade literature. Under each language the terms, etc. are listed in alphabetical order with their English equivalents.

8970 Bokhandeln, bruttopriserna och biblioteken [Booksellers, gross prices, and libraries] Torsten Mätte Schmidt. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (9) 1958, 658-661.

A Swedish law of July, 1954, prohibits the fixing of gross prices. The retail trade with books and sheet music are exempt, however. In Sweden, book sales amount to 195m. Sw. Cr. annually, according to a survey made in 1955. Of this sum, 105m. cr. pass through the retailers, while sales for 90m. cr. are made by the publishers directly through various agents. The so-called commission system is characteristic of Swedish book retailing. It implies that the book-sellers are under obligation to accept and sell any books sent to them by the publishers, and they may not return unsold books until after a certain length of time. Thus the publishers are financing a considerable part of the stock in trade at the retailers. As a result, the assortment is more complete and diversified than in other countries. There are three main factors restricting competition attached to this system: priority rights, the control of new establishment, and the gross price system. From the latter, one exception is permitted, the 20% deduction to libraries. With a different organization the service rendered would no doubt be inferior.

8971 Independent thinking and mental training through reading, Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (2) February 1959, 29-32.

Reading is more than a process of absorption: it should stimulate independent thinking and the imagination, distilling what the reader wants into his own

stream of consciousness. The good author, sensing that the standard of readership he must meet is high, is stimulated and disciplined accordingly. It is the librarian's task to sell this idea to the public. Annotated cataloguing (of which an example is given), plus display and expository personal service are aspects of the assistance which can be offered to readers. Librarianship thus applied is an ancillary service to every human activity.

8972 The dragon's grandmother, C. Duff-Stewart. *Jun. Bookshelf*, 22 (2) March 1958, 47-54.

Today there are still people, among them teachers and librarians, who question the value that children can derive from reading fairy tales. Fairy tales cultivate a child's imagination, broaden his mental horizon, satisfy his need for self-expression and cultivate in him a sense of humour. By reading folk-lore, which is pure literature, the child will eventually be able to enjoy great literature; also, as G. K. Chesterton wrote, they give the child his first idea of the possible defeat of horror. The groups that are found in fairy tale collections, accumulative stories, droll stories, realistic stories, talking-beast stories and tales of magic, are described; and some famous writers and compilers of fairy tales are discussed.

8973 The Hans Andersen Award, E. H. Colwell. *Jun. Bookshelf*, 22 (3) July 1958, 99-104.

An account is given of the Fifth Congress of the International Board on Books for Young People, held at Florence from May 7th to 11th, 1958. The Hans Christian Andersen Medal is presented every second year, by the Board, to a distinguished children's author. In 1958 the Medal was won by Astrid Lindgren, the Swedish author, for *Rasmus på Luffen*, and the American entry, Meindert de Jong, *House of Sixty Fathers* was a close runner-up. The question whether it is possible to make a fair evaluation of so many books from such varied backgrounds, coupled with the language difficulty, is discussed. The value of the Board in bringing together people and ideas, and being in a position to focus public opinion on the importance of books and reading for the child, is stressed.

BIOGRAPHY

8974 Susan Grey Akers, Ethel M. Fair. *Bull. of Bib.*, 22 (7) September-December 1958, 145-146. Port.

After experience as a teacher, Dr. Akers took up librarianship at Louisville P.L. She trained at the School of Librarianship in the University of Wisconsin and then became Librarian, Department of Hygiene, Wellesley College. Later at the University of North Dakota Library and then she returned to the Wisconsin Library School to teach librarianship specialising in cataloguing. This was followed by further training to obtain her Doctor's degree from the Chicago Graduate Library School. She has since been Associate Professor, Acting Director, and Dean of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina. In 1950 she visited Japan as American Consultant in Library Science and her book *Simple library cataloging* has been translated into Japanese. During 1954-55 she served in a similar capacity in Iran and in 1956 won the Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification. Since her retirement she has continued to practise and to teach cataloguing and classification.

8975 L'abate don Pietro Canneti (1659-1730), fondatore della Biblioteca Classense [Abbot Don Pietro Canneti (1659-1730), founder of the Classense Library], Giuseppe Cortesi. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani*, 1959, 145-154. Illus.

Don Canneti enlarged the small Classense Library of Ravenna : the important acquisitions and exchanges he made and the methods he followed are pointed out.

8976 Leibniz ja kirjasto [Leibniz and libraries] Raili Kauppi. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (10) December 1958, 246-250.

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (born 1646) cherished the ideal of "universal" libraries : every library should contain the principal works in every field of knowledge. For that reason regular library grants were necessary. Two classification systems for libraries have been preserved in Leibniz's papers. He was also occupied in the task of compiling encyclopedias and library catalogues. His work as librarian was connected with his main educational programme and his philosophy.

8977 Volume Unico Dedicato alla Memoria del Card. Giovanni Mercati [Volume Dedicated to the Memory of Cardinal Giovanni Mercati] Lamberto Donati ed. *Bibliofila*, 60 1958, 360 p. Illus., facsim.

In order to mark the passing of Giovanni Cardinal Mercati, late Archivist and Librarian of the Holy Roman Church, the whole year's volume of *Bibliofila* has been devoted to studies devoted to his memory by those who were privileged to be his fellow-workers. The fourteen essays are practically all contributions to the history of the Vatican Library, being concerned with manuscripts or persons closely connected with it, but are of bibliographical or paleographic interest in their own right.

8978 Samuli Pakkala. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (1) January 1959, 16.

In No. 6, 1958 of *Kirjastolehti* it was reported that Samuli Pakkala, who had been librarian of Oulu town library for over 30 years, had retired. In No. 7 he described his experiences during his career. His life ended on 4th of January 1959, at the age of 68 years. Samuli Pakkala was the son of a remarkable Finnish author Teuvo Pakkala. He graduated at Helsinki University in 1914 and then worked in various People's High Schools. In 1923 he was appointed director of Kuopio People's High School and also director of Kuopio town library. In 1926 he became director of Oulu town library. Outside his library work he took part in many cultural activities in his home town and province. As librarian he was very interested in developing collections of scholarly and art books. Samuli Pakkala himself stated in his memories in *Kirjastolehti* that librarianship was for him a "rich and profound vocation".

8979 Turun kirjastoihmisiä muistikuvina [Memories of Turku librarians] Teppo Samooja. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (8) October 1958, 194-201 ; 51 (9) November 1958, 218-223.

Three well-known librarians are described. *Einar Holmberg* was first director of the united town library in Turku in 1912-1918. He has been a most devoted worker in the field of public education. His library was the first in Finland to adapt the open shelf system in 1913. *Volter Kilpi* was director of Turku town

library in 1919-1920 and then first head librarian in Turku University until his death in 1939. This remarkable Finnish author displayed great practical ability. In Turku university library he designed not only the classification and cataloguing systems but also the smallest details. His great personality, wide reading and moral strength made an unforgettable impression. *Fredrik Albom* was appointed to Turku public library in 1883, in 1921 he became director of the library. He died in 1927. He had great organizing ability, and under his leadership this cultural institution acquired clear lines of development. *Mrs. Greta Ahlholm* worked for over 32 years in Turku Public Library, taking care of type-setting and printing jobs for which the library was fully equipped. *Miss Bertha Ahlberg* was French mistress at a high school for girls. Right from the start she contributed actively to the development of Turku town library, which was founded in 1891 in addition to the ("people's") public library and was intended for more advanced readers. *Miss Aina Aalberg* taught Finnish at the same school and worked in the library in the study department. Her successor in the library was *Mrs. Majsi Blomberg* (1927-1943). *Mrs. Sigrid Krank* was senior amanuensis in Turku town library from 1927 to 1951 and in 1953 she was appointed literature instructor. *Mr. Akseli Sinisalo* was librarian in a rural library which was taken over by Turku town library in 1939. He was a painter by occupation but an inborn predilection led him to library work, which became his profession for the years 1923-1951. The last sketch deals with *Dr. Einar Holmberg*, former head librarian in Åbo Academy, who was member of Turku town library committee between 1923-1927 and 1934-1945.

8980 Pitkän kirjastourani varrelta [Memories of my long career as librarian] Teppo Samooja. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (6) July-August 1958, 134-139; 51 (7) September 1958, 164-167.

As a schoolboy the author acted as librarian in his own school in Viipuri. After his university studies and some years teaching in various schools he worked at Turku University Library from 1921 to 1924. In 1924 he was appointed to Turku Public Library, where he became director of the library in 1928. The members of the municipal council often caused him a great deal of concern with their prejudices, but sometimes the most trying members later became the library's best supporters. The improvements to the library quarters were sometimes difficult to carry through; a new lending desk for children's library in particular gave trouble. The library committee had a lengthy discussion on the respective merits of newspaper reading rooms and branch libraries. Library guidance and a music department are among fairly recent extension work.

8981 Camillo Scaccia Scarafoni, Laura de Felice Olivieri. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (1-2) January-June 1958, 35-39.

An obituary of C. S. Scarafoni, who, at first a teacher, became keeper of manuscripts at the Biblioteca Nazionale in Rome and bibliographical superintendent of Lazio and Umbria, in which latter office he did much towards recording the incunables in the area. From 1938 to 1952 he was an inspector in the Direzione Generale delle Accademie e Biblioteche, and for long took a leading part in the movement for the establishment of a union catalogue of Italian libraries.

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